Fab: Philipps

R.4.2.

THE Mistaken Recompence; OR The great Damage and very many Mischiefs and Inconveniences which will inevitably happen to the KING And His PEOPLE, By the taking away of the KING's *Præemption* and *Pourveyance*, or *Compositions* for them.

By FABIAN PHILIPPS *Esquire.*

——Sic mœsta Senectus
Præteritique memor flebat metuensque futuri
Lucan. lib. 3.

LONDON,
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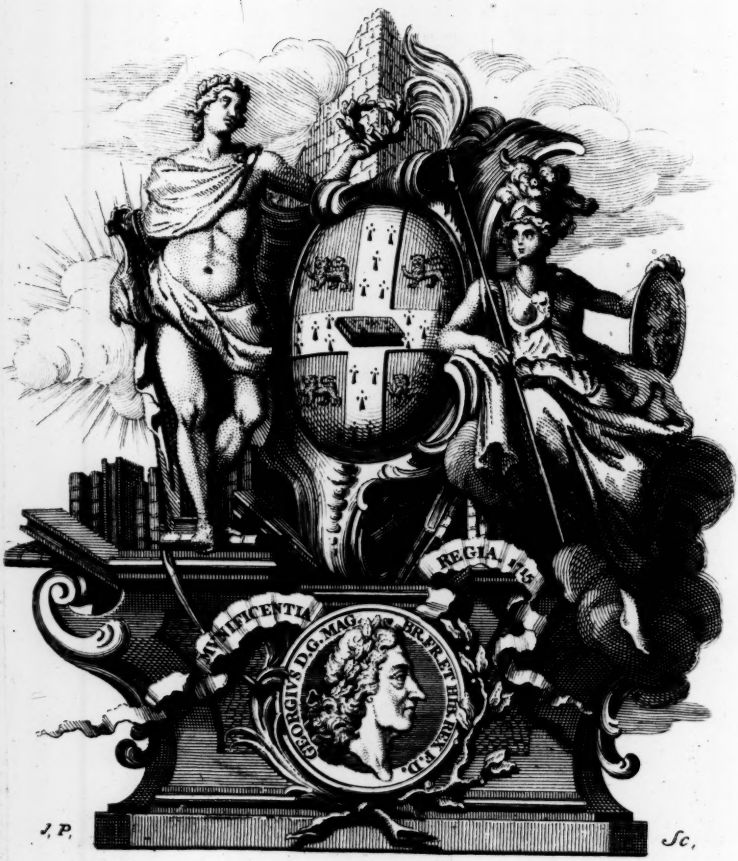

1640:12

TO THE

Old-fashioned and True-hearted Gentry, and others of the *English* Nation, and all who are wel-wishers to the Honour and Happiness of it.

THe *design of these few sheets of paper in a second Justification of the Antiquity, Legality, Use, Right, Reason, and Necessity of the Kings Pourveyance, or Compositions for them, and a Demonstration of the many great Mischiefs and Inconveniences which will unavoydably happen both to the King and his People by the taking of them away, which was the endeavours of a larger Treatise, is not only to epitomize some part of what is therein already expressed, but to add many things which were before omitted, to the end that such as being imployed in the publique cares and concernments of the Nation, & have very little or no spare time at all to converse with books, or that those who do preferre the interests of their vanities or avarice before such better company, may with no great trouble or labour, read that which is more at large to be seen in the former Book: but to take off the Opinion and Objections lately made of some who would perswade themselves & others, that the Compositions for the Kings Præ-emption and Pourveyance either taken*

for the King, or ſerved into his Houſe in kind or money, or by allowances for them, were when they were paid or ſerved, a great burden to the people, and none or very little profit to the King, by that time that the cozening of ſo many Officers and Servants in his Houſehold, and their appetites of ſpoyl and rapine by their ſelling the Kings meat as well cooked and dreſſed as undreſſed, and of his bread, beer, and all manner of houſehold proviſions to the Inhabitants & Houſekeepers in the parts adjacent were ſatisfyed, and other their purloyning and trimly varniſhed over pilfrings and diſorders, which an unpaid Army, and the moſt unruly Camps of Souldiers or military men are not often guilty of; and the tricks and artifices of the Pourveyors and Managers of the houſhold proviſions which in Queen Elizabeths *time made a* Kentiſh *Yeoman pleaſantly demand of her, being in her Progreſſe, when ſhe was pleaſed to talk a little with him, and he perceived ſhe was the Queen,* If it were ſhe that did eat up all his Poultry, *which upon her ſecond thoughts and examination, and proof made of the knavery of one of her Pourveyors, procured him ſhortly after a legal and well-deſerved hanging. That too many of his Majeſties Servants employed in the Affairs of his Houſhold Proviſions are little better then Thieves in an yearly Pay or Penſion, ravening* Tartars, *or neatly cozening* Banyans; *and that the* Jews, *or the moſt nimble* Cut-purſes, Jugglers, *or* Hocus-pocuſſes *do not, if any thing at all, much out-do them. But that being ſaid and imagined only, and not ever likely to be admitted into the virge of Truth or Evidence, will for the moſt part be proved to be meer ſuggeſtions contrived and caſt abroad by the inſinuations of ſome who do ſeek to preſerve their own, as they deem it happineſs, and increaſe of fortunes, by the ruine and miſeries of multitudes, or ſuch as*

will

will take up reports, as many Gentlemen do Tradesmens deceitfull Wares upon trust, and will prove to be no otherwise then as the blind man in the Gospel did in believing men to be walking Trees, when that which made them seem to be that which they were not, was his own mistakings, and by those, and other ungrounded scandalls, do as much service to the King by it, as the devouring Ingrossers do usually do unto the People, when they take away the more honest gains of the Retailers, to create unto themselves a liberty of imposing what rates they please upon them, and may be easily enough convinced by a discreet and judditious examination of particulars, hearing of parties accused, survey of the excellent Orders and Government of the Royall Houshold, (which are so exact, and limiting every Officer to their Liveryes, or stinted proportions, as some antient and very able knowing Officers of the Houshold who do well deserve to be believed, have averred, and will be ready to assert that the Orders of the Kings House are so very watchfull, vigilant, and preventing of cheats and cozenings, as without an universal combination of all the Servants of the Kings House, which is never likely to be accomplished, it is impossible that there can be so much as a Loaf or Manshet cozened from the King) and the daily care of the Lord Steward, White-staved Officers, and of the Green-cloth, although the yearly Salaries and Pensions be the same for the most part which were in the Reign of King Henry *the Seaventh, when the Kings provisions were so near the then cheap Market rates and prices, as they had not so much as an aspect of grievance, when ten thousand pounds was a good Dowry for the Kings Daughter in marriage with the King of* Scotland, *ten pounds* per annum *a good Annuity for a Kinsman to an Earle, a penny was but reckoned to an Earle of* Oxford *by his Wardrobe*

Accompts *inter Evidentia Comitis* Oxon.

robe keepers for a pair of Gloves for his own wearing, and the value of silver by the ounce was then but little more then half a Crown, and but creeping up towards three shillings four pence the ounce: and Nicholas West *Bishop of* Ely *in the 23th year of the Reign of King* Henry *the Eighth, keeping yearly one hundred Servants in his house, gave the Gentlemen and better sort of them but* 53 s. 4 d. *and to the inferiour sort but* 40 s. per annum, *and the next year after that the ounce of silver was brought up to* 3 s. 4 d. *a fat Ox was sold at* London *for six and twenty shillings, Beef and Pork for an half-penny a pound, and a half penny farthing a pound for Veal and Mutton, was by an Act of Parliament in that year understood to be a reasonable price, and with gain enough afforded; and due consideration shall be had of the necessary differences which are to be observed betwixt the Pensions, allowances and expences of many of the Nobility and Gentry of the best extraction and houses of the Kingdome serving and attending in the Kings House: those that stand before Princes, and are to be clothed, as the holy Book of God hath told us, with Silk and soft Raiments; and those that are none of these, but do serve and take wages in Houses and Families of private men; and that the Majesty and Honour of a King in the Order and splendour of his House is not to be reduced to the pattern of private Housekeepers, and the narrow and unbeseeming Customes of their smaller Estates and Families. That the wast of honor and the more then ordinary Fragments left in the Kings House, as the remainders of the Dyet provided for him and his servants for the food and sustenance of the Poor, and such as will be glad of it, are but the requisites and appurtenances to the Majesty and Honor of a King, that Sir* Richard Weston *afterwards Earle of* Portland, *and Lord High Treasurer*

Stows Survey of *London.*

of

of Engl*a*nd, *Sir* J*o*hn Wo'ſtenholme *Knight*, *Sir* William P.tr, *and others, commiſsioned by King* James *to make a Reiglement and* Eſpargne *in his houſe-keeping, being men of known and great experience in the management of their own Eſtates, could not then find any ſuch things as have been ſince laid to the charge of the Kings Officers and Servants in his Houſe, that the pretenſions not long after of better husbandry in the Kings Houſe by ſome niggardly contrivances, and ſerving ſome of the Tables with half a Gooſe inſtead of a whole, came to no more at the laſt then the obtaining of the pretenders ſelf ends, and an Annuity of* 500 l. per annum *for the lives of the pretender & his wife, and the longer liver of them, that the Lord Chamberlain of the Kings Houſholds yearly Fee of* 100 l. *the Treaſurer of the Houſholds yearly Fee of* 123 l.—14 s. *and the Cofferers yearly Fee of* 100 l. *meaſured and proportioned to the antient and former cheapneſs and means of livelihood, would have even then been very deficient for the ſupport of ſuch perſons of Honor and Quality, if they had not had at the ſame time ſome ſeldome falling expectations of other favours and rewards from a Princely Maſter, and a preſent liberal allowance for their Tables, which although it doth now ſtand the King, by the enhance of his rates and prices, in a great deal more then it did formerly, yet unto thoſe that received thoſe allowances for their Tables and Dyet, it is no more then formerly: for if an eſtimate were taken how much it would coſt the King to make and encreaſe the Salaries and wages of his Servants and Officers of all ranks and ſorts, which in all the ſeveral Offices and Places, and Dependencies about the perſons of the King and Queen are above one thouſand, all or moſt of whom did when the Tables and Diets were allowed,* intercommune, *one with*

another

another, and were with many also of their Servants fed with the Kings Victuals, and Houshold Provisions, to be according unto the rates of wages & Salaries, and as much as they are now taken and given in private Families and all were to be paid in money, and nothing in dyet, the Kings Treasury, Purse, or Estate would soon be brought to understand, that such increased Allowances, or other Allowances, Pensions, Wages and Salaries, which must according to the rise and enhance of all manner of things conducing to the support and livelihood of such Servants be now necessarily paid and given over and above the antient Fees and Salaries, would arise and amount unto more then all the charge of the Pourveyance or Compositions for them, whether it were thirty and five thousand pounds a year, or fifty thousand pounds per annum, which was laid and charged upon the Counties, or more then the King is unjustly supposed to be deceived or cheated by his servants, or those which do direct the affairs of his Houshold; when it cannot escape every private mans Judgement and experience in housekeeping that he that doth give his servants forty shillings per annum Salary, and as much more to be added unto it in certain Fees and Profits well known, and calculated to amount unto no more then another forty shillings per annum. doth give his servant but four pounds per annum in the totall, and is not at all cozened therein; and that it would otherwise be no Honour to the King, but a diminution of Majesty, and a temptation or necessity enforced upon his servants to deceive him, if the Serjeant of the Ewrie and the Serjeant of the Bakehouse, to mention but a few of many, should have but their antient and bare Salaries of 11 l.—8 s.—1 d. per annum, and want their antiently allowed Avails and Perquisites. That such short and now far too little Wages and Salaries to be given to the

Kings

Kings Servants in their ſeveral honourable and worſhipfull Stations, would be unworthy for them to receive, and diſhonorable for the King to give.

And that the no inconſiderable ſumme of money which was yearly and uſually ſaved by the venditions of the overplus of the Pourveyance or Compoſitions for them, and imployed in the buying of Linnen and Utenſils for the ſervice of the Houſe; the now yearly allowances for Diet to eight principall great Officers and to ſeaven of the next principall Officers, and what his Majeſty payeth yearly to others for Board-wages, and what is enhanced and laid upon him by unreaſonable rates and prices, now that his Officers are conſtrained to buy with ready money, and to pay a barbarous Intereſt and Brocage to provide it, compared with what he now ſpends in his private allowances for his own and the Queens Diet, and ſome other few yet allowed Tables, will make a moſt certain and lamentable demonſtration, that the King and his Honor were gainers by the Pourveyance os Compoſitions for them, and very great looſers by the taking of them away. And that he did meet with a very ill Bargain *by the Exchange of his Pourveyance or Compoſitions for them, for a ſuppoſed recompence of* Fifty thouſand pounds per annum *intended him out of the Moiety of the Exciſe of Ale, Beer, Perry, &c.*

But if the abuſes committed by the Servants and Officers of the King within the houſe were ſo great, or any thing at all, as is pretended (for as to the Pourveyors, and thoſe that act without dores, the Law hath ſufficiently provided) they may certainly be rectified and brought under a reformation, without the aboliſhing or totall taking away of the right uſe of them, or that which cannot be ſpared, or by any means be abandoned, but may be dealt with, as we

doby our Wines, Victuals, or Apparel, which as necessaries of life are in their right use to be kept and reteyned, notwithstanding any misusage of them.

Or if the Pourveyance or Compositions for them were so much diverted from the use intended by them, yet that will not be any reason for the quitting of them without a due exchange or recompence, for that if they were all of them, (as is meerly fained or fancied) mispent or misimployed yet those that do mispend them, and they that have the benefit of them (not that I would be an Advocate to justifie the selling of the Kings meat or houshold provisions unto any in the Neighbourhood, or any accursed cheatings of the King, which I wish might be punished as Felony) are neither Enemies or Strangers to the Nation, but the Kings Subjects and Servants, and the Children, Friends and Kinred of many of those which do contribute towards the Pourveyance or Compositions for them; and that which is so misimployed, serves instead of some other largesses, allowances, or connivencies, which are usually in Kings Houses; and whether well spent or mispent, being Oblations and Offerings of duty made by the People to their Sovereign, are not to be denyed or retrenched, no more then the misbehaviour of the Sons of Ely, *with which the Almighty was so much offended, would have been any just cause of the Children of* Israels *forbearing to bring their Offerings.*

It being no Paradox, but certain enough that those seeming, but not reall grievances to the People, by the Kings Pre-emption and Pourveyance, or Compositions for them, have no other source or originall, then the rise and enhance of the Markets, and all Victualls and Provisions, by which all the selling and richer part of the People are ten to one more gainers by the Kings Pourveyance or Compositions for them then they can be loosers, and are better able

to

to bear it; and the poorer ſort of the people were leſs grieved when it was not taken away, then they are now by the Exciſe of Ale, Beer, &c. which comes in the place or pretended recompence of it, that the Gentry and Landlords of the Lands in the Nation, who by heating of thoſe Lands that were cold, draining and drying of thoſe that were wet and moiſt, watering of ſuch as were dry and ſandy, and planting of Wood and Fruit, have brought their lands to a greater increaſe and fertility, not yet come to its Acme *or juſt height, then the former ages, and a* thouſand years *knowledge or practiſe of our Forefathers, the Inhabitants of this Nation could before this laſt Age or Century wherein we are now, ever reach or attain unto: and the Landlords of Houſes, Innes, Taverns, Shops, or* Stalls *in* London, *who have now by the increaſe of Tradeſmen rather then Trade raiſed their rents ten or twenty to one more then what they were* One hundred years *agoe, might in ſome meaſure or moderation have taken their advantages of the improvements of their Lands, Rents, Houſes, and Shops, without ſuch an overſtretching their Rents, as the Tenants where they have no Leaſes, but at will or from year to year in ſome Counties of* England *ſhould be enforced, as many have lately been to throw up and forſake their Bargains; And that all or any of that over-high racking the Rents of Lands and Houſes, or a ſuppoſed plenty of money, (which in the time of the greateſt enhance and rack of rents, rates, and prices which ever* England *did ſee or endure, is now ſo ſcarcely to be found, as the univerſality of the people do heavily complain of the want of it) and the product or conſequence of that evil in a like enhance of rates and prices by the Freeholders and Copyholders, who pay no rents, (as* Farmers *do) and by the Tenants of the King, Queen, Prince, or Biſhops, & ſome*

of the hoſpitable and well minded Nobility and Gentry, the Tenants of the Church and Colledge Lands, and of Lands belonging to Cities, Corporations, Companies, and Hoſpitals, who have cheap and comfortable Eſtates and Bargains, and yet do all they can to imitate them, although they have no cauſe to do it, which would be much higher.

If all the Copihold Eſtates in England *and* Wales *were at as great a rack of rent as the Lands of the moſt of Farmers.*

If all the Privileges and Rights of Common Eſtovers and Turbary, Modus decimandi, *and Exemption from the payment of Tythes and Tolls were abrogated.*

And if the King ſhould keep the ſame rule and meaſure of high rating and racking of his Revenues certain or caſuall, as many Landlords do; Or make our Eaſt-India *Merchants pay for their licence or priviledge of trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, *all others being excluded for one and twenty years, a ſhare or proportion amounting in the whole very near a Million ſterling money, as the* Dutch *have made their* Eaſt-India *Company to do, could not be the only proper or efficient cauſes of that long-ſtrided and ſwift progreſſe, and increaſe of the rates and prices not only of victuals and all houſhold proviſions, but of all manner of commodities, apparel and neceſſaries either for uſe or ornament.*

Sieur Colberts Remonſtrance of the benefit of the Trade to be driven by the *French* in the *Eaſt-Indies.*

So as we ſhall not conclude without premiſſes, or be thought to want a ground or foundation of an irrefragable truth, that Lucifer *the great Merchant and furniſher of our ſins and exceſs, and of the great and intollerable pride of all the degrees and ranks of men, women, children, and ſervants in the Nation, as far beyond the former ages as a Giant is to a* Pigmee, *or* Pauls *Steeple in* London *when it was higheſt, to the* Piſſing Conduit *(as they call it)*

it) in Cheapſide, *and the avarice of the people to maintain it, together with the neceſsities attending their pride and vanities, have been no ſmall part of the cauſe of it; for otherwiſe it would have been ſome difficulty to find or give a reaſon why we ſhould not in* England, *a Kingdome, untill our late times of confuſion, of the greateſt peace and plenty in* Chriſtendome, *be able to afford victuals, and all manner of proviſions for the belly and back as cheap as in* France, *where notwithſtanding the heavy oppreſsions and burdens of the Payſants, who do fare hard, and are ill clad; and by reaſon of the frugality of moſt of the Gentry, a Partridge may be bought for* four pence, *and a Gentleman and his horſe at night be very well entertaind for* four ſhillings: *or as in* Spain, *where a* Bando *is yearly made by the* Corrigidores *of every City and Place (which the Ciuil Law doth allow and direct, and our Laws of* England *do as to victuals alſo intend) ſetting yearly the rates and prices not only of all victuals and houſhold proviſions for the belly, and of fruit and Apples, but of all Commodities, as Linnen and Woollen Cloth, Silk, Knives, Hats, &c. where notwithſtanding their continuall Warres, and multitudes of heavy Taxes to mainteyn them, there is a cheapneſs of victuals, and ſuch an abſence of deceit, as a child, or the moſt ignorant way as to meaſure, weight, and prices, buy and not be deceived. Or as is in the ſame manner done at* Rome, Naples, Florence, Milan, *and moſt of the Principalities of* Italy, *not ſo freed from publick Burdens as our more happy* England *is at this preſent; which neither would nor could be there ever ſubmitted unto and obeyed as it is, if the pride and neceſsities, or avarice of the Landlords, and the pride of the Tenants (which the Pragmatico's forbidding the pride and exceſs of apparel, do in* Spain

very

Leſſius de Juſt. & Jur. lib. 2. cap. 21. n. 148. Cokes 4. part. Inſtitutes 12 Ed. 4. c. 8. 25 H. 8. cap. 2.

very much eradicate) were not leſs then ours, and their frugalities more; and ſuch reſtrictions and reglements thereby made to be the more tolerable and contenting.

And thoſe that do like it more then they ſhould, and ſhall be content to imploy their times in the purſuit of vanities, and means to mainteyn it, and forſaking the old and good wayes, and ſeeking gain, do ſacrifice *unto* their nets, *and* burn incenſe unto their drags, *may have that ſaid unto them which the Apoſtle* St. Paul *did in another caſe to the* Romans; *what fruit have the in-*
Epiſt. Rom. 6. *tollerable pride and exceſs of the Nation, and the high racking of Rents to mainteyn it, brought unto thoſe that have taken pleaſure in it. And they that have ſo much delighted in it, may now, if they pleaſe, or at one time or another, underſtand whether they will or no, that the overmuch raiſing and ſtretching of the rents of the Lands and houſes in* England, *ſince an exceſsive pride and folly of the people is come to be ſo much in faſhion amongſt us, have been no gain to the Nobility and Gentry, but will be a great loſs and damage unto them by that time that the waſtfull and prodigall part of them have bought and furniſhed their Houſhold proviſions at the dear rates of their Tenants and others, of whom they do buy them, and their apparel and other the Merchandiſes of their follyes of the Citizens and Trades-men; and not only therein bear the burthen of their own, but of the intollerable pride and gallantry of the Citizens, Tradeſmen, Mechanicks, Artificers and their Wives and Children, and in all that they do buy of them, do contribute to the coſtly Pearl, Neck-laces, Diamond Lockets, and other Jewels, ſatten and cloth of ſilver Peticoats, pluſh Gowns, Embroideries, Gold-lace, Gorgets of threeſcore pounds a piece, and Lace of twenty or forty pounds a yard, worn by the Merchants, Drapers,*

and

and Mercers Wives, and the Silk-Gowns, Hoods, Laces, and over-coſtly Apparel of the Mechanick and Artificers Wives in their deſires and ambition to live like the Nobility and Gentry, when no man can tell they are any, or ought to be.

That the enhance of all proviſions of victuals brought to London *out of the Countries, hath made the Country people prouder then they ſhould be, and the City Wares and Commodities dearer then otherwiſe they would be, and made the Citizens, in the purſuit of pride and luxury, run out of their wits and eſtates to purchaſe it.*

That it was better in former times for the Artificers *and Day-labourers, whoſe more moderate expences in their ſeveral conditions and qualities made them heretofore with a fourth or fifth part of what they do now earn, greater gainers by their labours then now they are, and better for ſervants, whoſe far leſſer wages then now, they will be contented with, did amount unto more, or as much as they do now gain, by reaſon of their former ſmaller expences in clothes and apparel.*

The Tenants and farmers lived better when they plowed their Landlords lands, mowed, reaped, and helped in with their Harveſts carried home their wood, and paid ſmall rents, then they have or can do now that they are ſtrained to the higheſt, thoſe labours and ſervices coming far ſhort (if they were at the now rates to be hired or paid for) of the addition, which time and change of manners and cuſtomes have ſince made to their antient and unimproved rents.

That the people of England, *if there had been no other ground or reaſon for it, might well have afforded to have given the King ſo much as they were yearly charged with the Pourveyance or Compoſitions for them for an acquital*

of

of more then twenty years arrears of it by the Act of Oblivion.

That if an estimate could be made of those Millions or summes of money sterling, which the enhanced prices and rates of victuals and houshold provisions did amount unto yearly since the 24th year of the reign of King Henry *the Eighth, and what the rise of victuals and houshold provisions have come unto yearly since the Peurveyance and Compositions for them were laid down, and what it may more be stretched unto, if pride and price, not like* Castor *and* Pollux, *to bring our Ship into the Port, but to ruine it, should go on in that carreer it is now in, and private and particular interests more mighty and prevalent then all those imaginary monsters which* Hercules *is said to have subdued, and of a greater force then that Devil and his heard called* Legion, *which our blessed Saviour did dislodge out of the man possessed with them, shall be ayders and abetters of it. There is no man that hath not bid defiance to his reason and understanding, but will acknowledge that the people of* England *had better give ten times or more the yearly rate or value of the Peurveyancees or Compositions for them then endure the Impositions, which they have, or shall put one upon another whilest every man will seek to save himself and make his labour or commodity afford him as much as he can to recompence him for it.*

That the unreasonable rates and prices put upon all the Kings occasions or services by Land and Sea, are and will be the cause of Taxations and Assessements in times of peace three to one more then formerly.

And the Levies of monies to hire Souldiers, and raise and maintain mercinary Armies, will amount unto and charge the Publick ten or twenty to one or more than when

when by the help and ready ayds of Tenures in Capite *and by Knight ſervice our gallant and well-armed Nobility and Gentry could upon any occaſions of warre or diſtreſs either at home or abroad be ſodainly ſummoned and made to appear from* Ireland *as well as from all parts of* England *and* Wales.

And ſo readily as King William Rufus *ſitting at dinner in* Weſtminſter Hall, *and hearing that* Mayne *a Town in* Normandy *was much diſtreſſed by a ſodain Siege laid unto it by the* French *King, and reſolving in the greatneſs of his mind not to turn his back towards it untill he had relieved it, could cauſe the wall to be breken down on the South ſide, and paſsing towards the ſea coaſt, command his Nobility and Knights ſpeedily to follow him.* *Speed* Hiſt. of *England.*

That the unparrallel'd pride of almoſt all rancks and degrees of the people not permitted in France, Spain *and other Neighbour Nations brings our Forreign Trade almoſt to nothing by the adulterating of our Commodities, and making them falſe and ſlight, and cauſing the charges to be much more then formerly in the work and making of them, pay of our Mariners and greater rates of victualling, ſo as we being not able to make our manufactures ſo cheap as other Nations, and making them ſlight and falſe, our Trade muſt of neceſsity more and more decay, and will never increaſe or be advanced, if the* Dutch *were baniſhed out of the world, or ordered to trade only in the Bottom of the ſea, and leave all the Surface or Top unto us; the cheap diet and clothing of their Common people, the neat and frugall diet, and the apparel of the Burgers, and thoſe that they call the Gentry, giving them the advantage of under-ſelling us.*

For we may be ſure that there will never be cheapneſs of victualls, or houſhold proviſions, or good trading, and

truly called plentifull living, if Citizens Wives, and ſome of no higher a rank then Sciveners, ſhall have their Trains born up at Funeralls, as if they were Counteſſes, or Baroneſſes, and give the world to underſtand by that Noverint univerſi, that pride hath made them run out of their wits, and may in a ſhort time, after that rate make their Husbands run out of their Eſtates. And if Taylors Wives may, as they are not now aſhamed to do, wear Pearl Neck-laces of 100 or 120l. price, and ſome of the greater ſort of that now too overbuſied Profeſſion, keep their Coaches, and make their Cuſtomers pay for it. A Linnen Draper being to buy an Horſe for his own uſe muſt have one at no leſſe a price then forty pounds: the Wife of a Sales-man, or one that ſells Petticoats, Waſtcoats, or Gowns, trimd, and made up in a ſeeming cheap, but a moſt deceitfull manner, for Servants, or people of ordinary quality, can wear a Neck-lace of forty pounds price: And ſome Shoemakers Wives do not think their Husbands do go to the Devil faſt enough, if they do not ſo abuſe the more honeſt intentions of their Trade, as to make their Wives learn to hold up their heads to ſhew their Pearl Neck-laces of forty or fifty pounds price, which is many times more then all the ſhoes in ſome of their Husband Shops are worth: Every Cook, every Alehouſekeeper, and the loweſt and meaneſt ſort of Mechanicke and Handicrafts men, and their Wives, ſhall be permitted to vie in the Apparel, and manner of living with the Nobility and Gentry: A Frock-porters little Daughter ſhall go with her breaſts and ſhoulders naked, white ſhoes, Coif and Pinner well laced, and all to be ribboned: and a Day-labourers Wife in the Country, within the infectious breath of the pride of London, wear her Taffata Hoods Gold and Silver-lace, and a Gorget not much below

the

the yearly rent of the little Tenement her Husband is at night glad to reſt his weary and durtied limbs in: and that there will be never any hope or poſsibility of any thing but high rates and prices, vices and villanies, when they do ſo hugely riſe and encreaſe by reaſon of the pride of the Nation, as the Keeper of the Bottomleſs pit, *and its* everlaſting burnings, *may well rejoyce in the plentifull coming in of his Harveſt and Merchandiſe; and that if there were nothing of wickedneſs to be found in the heart of mankind, that moſt fertill Seminary and ſeed-plot of it, and no other cauſe for it, the only exceſsive pride of the Nation would by a neceſsity of providing maintenance for it, be a cauſe efficient and impulſive to make or foment all manner of wickedneſs, fraud, cheating and cozenidg, drive the Wives and Husbands to betray one another, Servants their* Maſters, *Children their Parents, Parents their Children, and Brothers and Siſters to forego all naturall affection, care and honeſty one towards another.*

That it is, and will be impoſsible by any Trade *or Induſtry to mainteyn this Nation in either peace or plenty, when all the men in it ſhall in their Apparel, Dyet and Expences make it their buſineſs to live as the Nobility and Gentry do & moſt of the female Sex (Servants not excepted) ſhall not be contented themſelves, or let their Husbands live in any quiet, unleſs they may live like Ladies and Gentlewomen, and be the Daughters of* vanity *and* folly.

That at Paphus *and* Ciprus *the old and antient Countries of venery as well as vanity, where their Daughters do, (as ſome Authors have written, and* Travellers *do report) entertain ſtrangers by proſtitution of their bodies, to get Dowries or Portions for ſome mad Husbands to marry them.*

And in all the Luxuries and pride of Rome, Aſia,

Tire *and* Sidon, *and all other the deſtroyed and ruined Nations by it, there were ſome diſtinctions in Apparel, Dyet, and Expences; ſome Servants diſtinguiſhed by their Habit, and not all* Maſters *or* Miſtreſſes *to be found amongſt them.*

And that England *being overchaged with a Generation of too many Proud, Lazie, and Laviſh People, is not, nor ever will be able to maintain them without a ſinfull neceſsity put upon the Nation, as there is too much already, to cheat and oppreſs one another to ſupport them in it.*

And ſhould have more reaſon to believe then to doubt, that the honor of a Prince is the honor of a People, and the people ſo much concerned in it, that it was wont to be a cura curarum, *one of the greateſt cares of the Magiſtrates under Kings and Soveraign Princes* ſeculis retroactis *in the old and long ago paſt ages of the word atteſted by the hoary heads of time & antiquity practiſed by a* Jus Gentium, *univerſal Law of Nations, rude and untaught* Indians *not excepted, and continued to this day in many forreign parts, and moſt of the* Weſtern *Nations, to give an eſpeciall honor by gifts, enterteynments, and preſents to Embaſſadours, who in thoſe particular employments were but the images and repreſentations of foreign Princes ſent on Embaſſes unto theirs: And that we ought to take it to be a duty incumbent upon us not to want, or be to ſeek for as much goodneſs as the old Heathen* Perſians *were Maſters of when* Artabanus *told* Themiſtocles *the* Græcian *Embaſſadour that* apud nos ea Lex præſtantiſsima quæ venerari Regem tanquàm Dei effigiem jubet, *with us, that Law which commandeth reverence to the King as Gods Image, is accompted to be the moſt excellent.*

And therefore untill the wiſdome of our Parliaments ſhall by ſome ſumptuary *Laws to be enacted, which may*

as

as eaſily be done, and put in execution, without any damage or loſs unto Trade, or his Majeſties Cuſtomes, as thoſe that were made and enacted in the Reigns of King Edward *the Third,* Henry *the Eighth, and Queen* Mary, *unhappily repeald by King* James, *or thoſe not long ago made and kept alive by our Neighbours of* France *and* Spain, *or lately ordained by the ſage* Venetians: *Or by the* Swedes, *thoſe ſtrangers to the Sun, and Inmates of Snow and Ice, after they were grown rich and proud by the ſpoil and plunder of the unfortunate* Germany, *and a way may be found out to drive back, and reduce unto ſome Order, as formerly the unchriſtian liberty of pride now in faſhion amongſt us, which is ſo horrid and ridiculous as might turn the weeping and laughing Philoſophers out of their humours, and make* Heraclitus *laugh, and* Democritus *weep; together with the daily more and more growing and encreaeaſing high rates of victuals and houſhold proviſions, which is, and will be the ſad conſequence of it.*

And is ſo fixt & pertinacious, as that the Kings own example of plain and uncoſtly Apparel, the care of the Church and Pulpits, the ſcourging & deteſtation of vice appearing in ſome of our Plays and Interludes, and the jeers and ſcoffs of ſome people as they meet with it in the ſtreets, have not yet been able to bring or perſwade too many of them into their wits again, the compaſs of their eſtates, and ſobriety of their forefathers. We may wiſh and pray that all the Common people were in the moderation of their Apparel, Quakers, *as they are called; that all our* Market-folk, Tradesmen, Artificers, *and* Servants, *as to the juſtneſs of their dealings, and buying and ſelling, were* Quakers, *and that it may not be our ſad, and never enough to be lamented experience; that as Doctor* Peter Heylin *well obſerved, the afflictions of the Church of* England *in the Martirdomes*

Heylin. *hiſt. Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ reformatæ.*

domes and Perſecutions of the Proteſtants in the Reign of Queen Mary, *and the reſtoring afterward of many Godly Divines that fled from it, brought into* England *the* Genevian *Schiſmes and Diſcipline, which have ſince almoſt undone and ruined it: So the ſeeds of Anarchy which were heretofore purpoſely ſown and cherished to enervate and deſtroy Monarchy joyned with the ill Manners and Cuſtomes of ſome Neighbour Nations, may not likewiſe by ſome that might be better* Engliſhmen, *and his* Majeſties *better Subjects, be more then ſhould be endeavoured to be planted amongſt us which being abundantly and ſufficiently tried to be evill, did never, nor will ever attain unto the reaſon, right uſe goodneſs and perfection of our good old* Engliſh *Cuſtomes, amongſt which is, and ought to be more eſpecially ranked the honor and ſupport of the Royall Court of* England, *Majeſty, and honor of our King and Soveraign: Which the* Romans, *who would not endure any Common-wealth, Competitors, nor think themſelves to be in any condition of ſafety untill they had ruined and deſtroyed* Carthage, *and thoſe Commonwealths of* Achaia, Athens, *and* Sparta, *were ſo unwilling in the height of their glory, their Senate, Magiſtrates & Republick ſhould want, as the Comminalty of* Rome *did in a popular Election, deny to make* Elius Tubero, *a moſt upright and juſt man, the Nephew of* L. Paulus, *and Siſters Sonne of the great and famous* Scipio Africanus, *to be a Prætor or Lord Chief Juſtice, for that he being imployed by* Fabius Maximus *publicquely to feaſt or entertain in the name and at the charge of the people of* Rome, *his Uncle* Scipio Africanus *in the preparing and making ready the* Triclinia, *or Tables* lectulos punicanos pellibus hædinis straverat, *had covered the* Carthaginian *Beds whereon the Gueſts were to ſit or lye, with Goat-skins*; & pro Argenteis vaſis

Valer. Max. lib. 8. cap. 5. & Cicero in oratione pro Murœna.

sis samia exposuerat, *and instead of silver Vessels made use of Earthen; which due observance of a Heathen Republique, being under no obligation of any Divine Precepts or Examples to honour their Governours or Assembly of wise men, may teach us that are Christians how very necessary it will be to take more care of the Honour of our Prince, then of any our own estimations or honors, which for a great part of them are, or have been derived from him or his most noble Ancestors: and by so much the more for that the honor to be done unto him is every where to be found commanded, directed, exampled, and encouraged in and by those sacred Registers, the holy* Scriptures, *which are to conduct us through the* Red Sea *of the miseries and troubles of this life to that of a blessed and everlastingly happy in the heavenly* Jerusalem, *in the way whereunto will be no small helpers and assistants, the rendring to* Cæsar *all his dues and rights, who is the protector of ours, a more exact and carefull observance of Religion, Laws of nature and Nations, right, reason, our Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the love and honour of our King and Country, the now almost forsaken virtues of our Ancestors, and the good old Customes of* England, *which should not like some rustie pieces of old neglected* Arms *be hung up in our Halls, and now and then only talked of; or like as if they were some race of Wolves come again to infest us, or our profits, be hunted and persecuted, but recalled, revived, and practised; In which, as a* fidus Achates, *shall never be wanting the wel-wishes and endeavors of*

FABIAN PHILIPPS.

BY the Laws and Cuſtome of *England* as well as of other Nations where Monarchy, or the right way and order of Government hath any thing to do, the King hath a Controll of Markets, may regulate & order the price & rates of victuals & houſhold proviſions, and hinder it from being exceſſive: As likewiſe may the Lords of Manors in their Leets, the Sheriffs in their Tournes, the Juſtices of the Kings Bench, Juſtices of Peace, and Juſtices of Aſſize at the Quarter-Seſſions and Aſsizes by an authority derived from him.

Which when it was better obſerved then now, made the Market Rates about the fourth year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* to be, if any thing at all, but little different from her price, or thoſe Compoſitions for her houſhold Proviſions, which by agreement made by the Juſtices of Peace of the ſeverall Counties, with the Officers of her houſe were to be furniſhed according as the Counties were more or leſs diſtant from *London*, the place of her Reſidence, and the profits which they received thereby in the improvement of their Lands, and ſelling their Commodities at greater rates unto others.

And was the cauſe, beſides the duty and obligation of it, that the Kings Præemption which ſhould not be denyed, as long as civility and good manners, and the Fifth Commandement ſhall continue or be in uſe amongſt us.

And the Royall Pourveyance, (warranted by the Lawes of God, Nature, and Nations, aſwell as by the Civil Law, the univerſal and refined reaſon of the civilized part of the world, and the Common Law of this Nation:) having dwelt here amongſt us above the age of *Methuſalah*: and as Retributions and Gratitudes in ſigne of ſubjection, paid and allowed in other Nations by the Heathen and Savages as well as Chriſtians, were not in the right uſe of them, untill our late Times of Rebellion and Confuſion taken to be either a grievance or burden unto the people.

For that which (beſides the deſignes of the Levelling Party, and ſuch as were the profeſſed Enemies of Monarchy and Majeſty, and the ill Impreſsions which they have caſt into the minds of ſuch who have too much believed them,) hath made them to ſeem that which they are not, Hath been the Rack and Enhaunce of the Rents of Lands by the Nobility, Gentry, and Landlords.

The increaſe of Servants and Labourers wages, and the high rates impoſed by Tenants and Farmers upon victuals and houſhold Proviſions which (if it were not for the purſuit of pride and vanity, and the peoples racking of one another to maintain it,) might be afforded cheaper then it was in the *4th* year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. And as they are now raiſed to immoderate rates and prices do make a Deſert in our Land of *Canaan*, and a generall Enhaunce of all things in the midſt of a plenty; wherein every one is ſure to be a gainer or ſaver, but the King.

Who by the loſs of his Præemption and Pourveyance is made to be the only Sufferer, and as to the Market rates in a worſe condition then any Lord of a Manor or Clark of the Market.

To

To his damage, beſides the Loſs of hono: in his houſe, and many other inconveniencies of more then one hundred thouſand pounds *per annum.*

Which may appear by a true and exact Calculation or Eſtimate following.

In 35° *Eliz.* the difference between the Market and the Queens Rates in the Compoſition made for the Pourveyance, (the Spices, and Grocery-ware, excepted which doth now yearly coſt the King three thouſand pounds *per annum*) was but *Twenty five thouſand, Twelve pounds four ſhillings eight pence.*

When the price of the Oxen as they are now bought, is three to one, more than they were then, of the Lambs eleaven to one, Fat Sheep four to one, Chickens eleaven to one, Wheat five to one.

In *Yorkſhire* and ſome other remote Countreys, the price of the Oxen near four to one, and in *Suffolk*, and other *Southern* Countries, courſe Butter then at ſomething leſs then two pence half-penny a pound, now ſix pence a pound.

Which difference betwixt the Kings price and the Market price but according to three to one, will after the Rate of Twenty five thouſand pounds *per annum*, multiplyed three times over; Amount unto one hundred thouſand pounds *per annum*, and make the Kings loſs to be as much, and the Counties (eſpecially many of them which are neer adjacent to *London*) ſo much and a great deal more, the gainers by ſelling to their fellow-Subjects after thoſe more then formerly enhaunced Rates.

And what wanted in thoſe Proviſions or Compoſitions ſerved in by the Counties (for that did not reach

to the defraying of all the Charges in the houſe,) as to Dyet, and Servants Wages, and the buying of ſome Utenſils and neceſſary Houſhold-ſtuffe to be uſed in the affairs of the Houſhold.

Being ſupplyed by ſome yearly Aſſignations and Additions out of the Royal Revenue, and ſome of them by ſeveral Acts of Parliament: And King *Charles* the Martyr, after a putting down of more then a third part of the Tables and Dyets in the Royal houſhold, as they were in the Reign of King *James* his Father, and putting many of the ſervants unto Board-wages, with ſome ſhort and prejudicial allowances for their Dyets (which leſſened his charge as to the Dyets, as much as *Thirty thouſand pounds per annum*, and was the cauſe of as much loſſe to the ſervants) making his Aſsignation, together with what the Compoſitions for the Pourveyance, did then amount unto (which in the difference betwixt the Kings price and Market rates, at that time was eſtimated to be leſs then fifty thouſand pounds *per annum*,) to be one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds for the defraying of the charges of his Houſe-keeping.

In which yearly charge of the Houſhold, the King allowing ſeventy thouſand pounds *per annum* towards it.

And the benefits by the compoſitions for the pourveyance, as to what the Countries paid, (and as to what the King ſaved by it,) being reckoned but at Fifty thouſand pounds *per annum*, which is much too low.

There will by the taking away of the Præ-emption and Pourveyance, or Compoſitions for them be not only that Fifty thouſand pounds *per annum*, in damage and loſs to the King, but a great Addition of loſſes, and damage, as followeth, *viz.*

For

For the Carriages now, that the price is raised two in three and more then formerly incumbred, *per ann.* } 3000 *l.*—0*s.*—0*d.*

And when there shall be Progresses, will at the least amount unto two thousand pound *per ann.* more } 2000 *l.*—0*s.*—0*d.*

The Venditions, which were the over-plus, and what was not spent or used of the Provisions of the Countyes; with the profit of Hydes, and Tallow, *&c.* & were usually sold towards the furnishing of other occasions of the house; as for buying of Linnen, and other Necessaryes and Utensils thereof *per ann.* } 12000 *l.*-0*s.*-0*d.*

The profit and benefit of lean Cattle, served in at small prizes, and heretofore Fatted in the Kings Pastures at *Creslow* in *Buckinghamshire*; the Rent deducted, *per ann.* } 1000 *l.*-0*s.*-0*d.*

And was wont besides to furnish for the Stables as much Hay as was worth, *per ann.* } 300 *l.*--0*s.*--0*d.*

And as many fatt Cattle sold as yearly yielded. } 1000 *l.*-0*s.*-0*d.*

The Kings Pastures and Fatting grounds at *Tottenham-Court* in *Middlesex*, and *Sayes-Court* in *Deptford* in *Kent*, yielding for the aforesaid uses more then the now Rent which is reserved upon them, *per ann.* } 500 *l.*--0*s.*-0*d.*

Allow-

Allowances in satisfaction of Diet now made unto eight great Officers or principal Men of the houſhold for their Tables and Diet after the rate of four pounds *per diem*. being 1560 *l.* to every one of them, and the Moyety or one half thereof reckoned at 730 *l.* and multiplyed by eight, amounting unto *per annum*.	5800 *l.*—0 *s.*—0 *d.*
Allowances made unto 7 next principal Officers ofthe houſe in recompence of their Diet and Tables after the rate of 30 *s. per diem* to each of them being 547 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d.* and but the Moyety or one halfe thereof brought to accompt, which is—273 *l.* 15 *s.* 0 *d.* and multiplyed by 7. amounts unto *per annum*.	1915 *l.*—5*s.*—0 *d.*

(Beſides many other allowances unto divers others of the houſhold who had formerly three diſhes of meat allowed them every day in the year not here reckoned.)

For Board wages to many other Officers and Servants in the Royal Family, whoſe wages when there was Diet in the Court to ſuffice all the Servants of it. and reteyners unto it; will fall farre ſhort of what they will have a neceſſity aſwell as reaſon to demand. *per annum*.	6000 *l.*—0*s.*—0*d.*

The

The Compoſitions of the Brewers of *London* and the adjacent Villages, in lieu of a groat for every quarter of Malt which they brewed, which was formerly paid, and is now remitted by reaſon of the Exciſe. *per annum.* —— ——	3500 *l.*—0*s.*—0*d.*
The Exciſe which the King pays for his own Beer *per ann.* —	300 *l.*—0*s.*—0*d.*
The 2 *d.* a piece every day to as many poor people at the Gate, now given more then formerly, by reaſon of the fragments of the Tables, put down, and other Charities heretofore allowed them taken away *per annum.* —	140 *l.*—0*s.*—0*d.*

The future and continual enhance of prices aſsiſted by that accurſed way of poundage of *Twelve pence* in every pound for all that he buyes or payes for; which he will be ſure to pay for at the laſt, though others are conſtrained to abate and pay for it at the preſent.

And his too often buying upon credit and paying for many things as much as an intereſt of 15 or 20 *per cent.*

Which put together may in the uſual & annual expences of his houſhold inſtead of the 50000 *l.* (if ſo much) were contributed by the pourveyance, amount unto little leſs then a half more then former-

ly laid out in moſt parts of his provision, and a third part in the reſidue, he being now enforced to purchaſe the victuals and food for Himſelf and his houſhold, at a far greater rate then any of his Subjects. ——— } 20000 *l.* — 0 *s.* — 0 *d*

Beſides what may be added, for the tricks & pilferings of inferiour Servants of the houſhold, and their taking indirect courſes, and advantages to make up, or recruit their Loſſes and the damage which the King may ſuſteyn by having ſuch his ſervants Metamorphoſed and turned into hunger-ſtarved Ratts, which will be nibling and gnawing at every thing which they can come at; and may be catched, but are not to be deſtroyed by drowning or poiſoning.

And the loſs and diminution of the Honour of the King in his Royal Houſhold, which is, and ought to be ineſtimable, and as much beyond a valuation.

As the Honor of a Sovereign Prince, is, and ought to be above, and beyond that of the vulgar, or any private perſon,

Which may bring us to this concluſion

That although *Fifty thouſand pounds per annum* were in the granting of a Moyety of the Exciſe to the King, his Heirs or Succeſſors intended to be allowed for the Pourveyance or Compoſitions for them which did coſt the Kingdome yearly, and *Communibus Annis*, but *Twenty five thouſand and twelve pounds*, or thereabout, in the 35 year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; and in the third year of the Reign of King *James* not much above *Forty thouſand pounds per annum*; and in the Reign

Reign of King *Charles the Martyr*, at the moſt but fifty thouſand pounds *per annum*; but whether more or leſs, is not to be found in the Receipt or yearly Income of that Revenue of the moyty of the Exciſe.

For that the totall of the clear yearly profit of the moyety of the Exciſe, allowed unto the King for the Exchange of his Tenures in *Capite*, and by Knights ſervice, and the Pourveyance or Compoſitions for them, doth not amount unto (the charges of the Collection deducted) above *One hundred* and *twenty thouſand* pounds *per annum*.

Is likely to be leſſe by reaſon of an univerſall poverty of thoſe which ſhould pay it, making a large accompt of many deſperate Arrears, and of the Farmers in many places letting it three or four times over to others under them, and ſo very much racking and oppreſsing of the people; (if but half of what is complained of be true) as many private Families do to avoid the gripes of the Exciſe-men, and the knavery of the Common Brewers, ſet up Brewhouſes for their own occaſions.

And will be too little for the exchange or purchaſe only of ſuch a principall flower and ſupport of the Crown, and an eminent part of the Royall Prerogative, as the Tenures *in Capite* and Knight-ſervice are, which in yearly revenue yielded him above *One hundred thouſand* pounds *per annum*.

And for that the Power, Might, and Majeſty of a King being unvaluable, is not to be ballanced by any thing which is not as much.

So as the damages and loſſes yearely ſuſteyned by the want of the Pourveyance or Compoſitions for them, beſides what ſhall be paid more then formerly for the charges

of the Stable, impreſting of Workmen for the Kings occaſions by the *Maſters* of the *Works*, the King now paying every Workman *eighteen pence*, or *two ſhillings per diem*, when it was before but twelve pence, and the charges more then formerly in the Pourveyance for the Navy, Ship-Timber, Ammunition, and carriage thereof, *&c.* and many other loſſes not here enumerated, will be no leſs then the ſum of *One hundred ſeven thouſand and fifteen pounds five ſhillings.*

And a too certain Totall of that which is here valued and brought to accompt, beſides the unvaluable honour and power of the King, loſs and ruine of his Servants, and what indirect courſes may intice them unto.

Which needs not be doubted, when as by an exact and careſull accompt given unto the Lords in Parliament, in or about the third year of the Reign of King *James* by Sir *Robert Baniſter* Knight, then one of the Officers of his Houſhold, of what was yearly ſaved to the King by the Compoſitions for the Pourveyance over and above the yearly value of what it coſt the Countries (when the rates were both in the Country and City of *London* not by a third part, and in many things a half and more, ſo much heightned as now they are; and a project of purchaſing the Pourveyance from the Crown for *Fifty thouſand* pounds *per annum* was in agitation) there appeared to have been yearly ſaved by the Compoſitions and Commiſſions for Pourveyance the ſum of *Thirty four thouſand eight hundred forty ſix pounds ten ſhillings and ſix pence*; and in the Office for the Stable *Two thouſand ſix hundred ninety and eight pounds*; which made a Totall of *Thirty ſeven thouſand five hundred forty and four pounds ten ſhillings*

shillings and six pence; and probably might be the reason that that unhappily after accomplished designe did then vanish into nothing.

1. Nor will the yearly damage & losses of the people in the totall arrive unto a lesse, when they shall finde the moyety of the *Excise* not amounting to *One hundred and thirty thousand pounds per annum* in the utmost extent and income of it, without deductions or defalcations to the Officers imployed by his Majesty therein to be doubled and made as much again upon them by the fraud and oppression of the Brewers, little malt put into their Beer, and ill boyling of it, and lesser measures sold by the Inkeepers and Alehouse-keepers: And yet the Brewers being paid the Excise of Beer and Ale by the housekeepers and Retailers, as much as they do pay to the King, and a great deal more, by reason of the Excise of three Barrels of Beer, and two of Ale in every twenty, allowed them will not think it enough to cozen and abuse the people whose good and evil, and profit and loss is included in that of the Kings, unless they do also by false Gaugings concealed Brewings, and other ill Artifices, use all the wayes and means which they can, to make themselves great gainers by deceiving the King as well as the people, and will like too many of their fellow Citizens, the great *Tax-Improvers* and *Advantage-catchers* of the Kingdom, be sure to be as little loosers by it as the Fox would, if a monthly Assessement should be set upon him for his subterranean Boroughes and dark Labirinths; or the griping Usurer, the biting Broker, and the knavish Informer would be if an yearly Imposition or Tax should be layd upon their ungodly and oppressive gainsand Imployments.

2. Neither will the peoples loſs & damage be leſſened when there ſhall be a ſcarcity of Food & Proviſions at the Markets in regard that the Kings Officers and Pourveyors for his Houſhold ſhall now be conſtrained to buy his Houſhold proviſions in great quantities at the Markets or Shops in *London*, or in the Counties adjacent, which were wont to be ſerved in kind by the ſeveral Counties of the Kingdome.

3. And there ſhall be an enhaunce of prices and Market-rates, which ſince the acquittall or laying down of the Pourveyance or Compoſitions for it, are already about *London* and *Weſtminſter* found to be at the leaſt *two pence* in a *ſhilling* more then it was before; which being a *ſixth* part, will when it ſhall be raiſed and made to be an ordinary rate through the adjacent Counties to *London* and *Weſtminſter* make no inconſiderable burden or charge to the Inhabitants, and a greater, if either all or ſome part of that more then formerly raiſed price, ſhall by neceſsity or imitation, and the vaſt and exceſsive pride of moſt ſorts of people, diffuſe and ſpread it ſelf into all other parts of the Kingdome, and a great deal more if thoſe *inſana prætia*, unreaſonable rates, ſhall, as they are moſt likely, by the high rack of the Rents of Lands, Servants, and Laborers wages, and all manner of Commodities which are ſold, either for the Belly or the Back, or for neceſsity or pleaſure, creep and climb higher and higher, untill pride and exceſs ſhall have made our heretofore more prudent and frugall *England*, by too many of her Natives want of money, for want of wit, to be a *Bankrupt*.

Which may well be ſuſpected, when as experience, the *Miſtreſs of Fools*, but the *guide and direction of wiſe*

ſer people, hath aſſured us that the price extorted from the King will make the Nobility pay the dearer; and the rates which their example will enforce or entice the Gentry to pay, will infect and prejudice the Marketings of the Common and buying part of the people; as we have lately ſeen in the rates and prices of Horſes; not by reaſon of any exportation or ſcarcity, manage or fitneſs for warre, or extraordinary ſwiftneſs for running or races; but by the careers of Prodigality, Humour, Affection, or Fancy of too many of the Nobility or Gentry, mounted from ten or twelve pounds price for a horſe for a man of worſhip within thirty years laſt paſt, to the ordinary rate of 20, 30, 40, or 50 *l.* and ſometimes 100 *l.* which hath unneceſſarily drawn ſome *hundred thouſand pounds* ſterling out of the purſes of ſuch who are but ſmall friends to their own Eſtates, in bidding too much, and accuſtoming the Sellers to demand or inſiſt upon ſuch exceſſive and reaſonleſs rates and prices.

4. And by the want of Progreſſes, when the King not having his Pourveyance or Compoſitions for them, and Carriages as formerly, ſhall not be ſo able as he ſhould, to make our Pool of *Bethesda* itinerant, and viſit the ſeverall Parts of his Dominions, either for his recreation, or the better ſurvey and inſpection of the Government, and his peoples grievances, as King *Alfred*, King *Edgar*, and King *Henry* the firſt, and all their Succeſſors, his Majeſties Royall Progenitors were wont to do, whereby to diffuſe their comforts and graces, with which many a Family, and many a Town and Corporation have been bleſſed and bettered; and otherwiſe would not have had an opportunity to obteyn them.

5. When there ſhall be neceſsities and poverty put upon

upon ſome hundreds of Families, which were either his Majeſties Servants, or in relation unto them; and upon many an Houſekeeper in *Weſtminſter*, and the Neighbourhood of the Kings Reſidence, who have had a great part of their ſubſiſtence by the influence of it.

6. And the Peoples damage and loſſes ſhall likewiſe be heightned and increaſed by the many cravings and projects which the wanting or neceſsitous part of the Kings Court may trouble both him and his people withall.

7. Or by the caſting the King into importunate and irreſiſtable neceſſities; and forcing the Lyon to hunt and range the Fields and Forreſts, and prejudice the people more then otherwiſe he would in the queſt and purſuit of what is but his own; or to couch and lye down in his den, and reſolve to lay his paw upon what are his own rights, and be leſs liberall in his favours.

8. Or by denying him what is his own, be, for want of a leſſer ſumme of money for defraying of neceſſaries, a cauſe of raiſing Subſidies, or Taxes, which cannot be ſo equally or juſtly charged, as to even, and make them to be no more then the ſumme of money demanded, and to be furniſhed.

9. And by compaſſing and encircling their Sovereign with wants and preſſures more then would otherwiſe be, if he had either his own, or a ſufficient ſupply, make themſelves the efficient cauſes of what they compleyn of; and by being ſtubborn, ſtiffneck'd, unquiet, and diſobedient, inſtead of duty and retributions to a gracious King for the daily bleſsing of peace, plenty, protection, pardons, and multitudes of favours, gifts, and grants, out-do the ungratefull *Iſraelites* in murmur-

murmuring with Quails in our Mouths; not in the Deserts of *Arabia*; but a more plentifull Land then that which was said to flow with milk and honey.

And a cause also of increasing their own Taxes which are more many times the impositions by themselves upon themselves then impositions of their King, and rendring themselves thereby as much guilty of folly, as they that will not be diswaded from planting and sowing Weeds and Tares and will notwithstanding come weeping home from their expected better harvest, for that their Carts are not pressed down with sheaves of Corne and Wheat, and their labour was but to fool themselves.

All which and many more inconveniences losses and damages to the people by the Kings want of the Royall Pourveyance or Compositions for them, which was the smallest and least chargeable part of an yearly thankfulness and oblation which ever was given to a King by a people, would neither happen nor needs to be at all.

If they would but remember the days of old, the kindness of the King and his Royall Progenitors, and the chearfully heretofore paid Duties and retributions of their forefathers, and take it for some of their happiness that they are not by God Almighties displeasure for their unthankfulness put in minde of their former miseries by any new adversities, or made to keep an yearly Passeover with bitter Herbs, And now that the Royal Revenue hath been so much impaired by a continual bounty unto many of themselves or their Ancestors and their supplyes of it doe fall very short of what was expected or intended, and the *Fifty thousand pounds per Annum* intended as a Recompence for the Pourveyance or Compositions for them proves to be

not only not a recompence ſufficient but a meer nullity, and if it had come up as high as it was ſuppoſed appears to be but a damage and a *Canker* or *Gangreen* eating up or taking away too much of the reſt of the Kings Revenue.

Be ſorry that it is ſo, and make haſte to returne again thoſe little oblations unto their King, when *London*, and 12. or more adjacent Counties unto it do yearly gain 20 *times* more by the Reſidence of himſelf and his Courts of Juſtice then they doe amount unto, and doe unto him in the eaſing of his burdens, as he and his Royal Progenitors have done unto them in any of the complained of burdens of them and their Forefathers, by many times laying to ſleep ſome good Laws & Conſtitutions, which though at the making thereof they were moſt juſt and rationall, would now by the riſe of ſilver two to one more then formerly, & the change of Times and Cuſtomes, be very prejudiciall and burdenſome unto them. As King *Henry* the Firſt did by no Law or Act of Parliament, but his own good will and promiſe, calculated only for that preſent Age or Reign; but ſince obſerved by all his Succeſſors, in the change of his rent proviſions into Rents of money; many of which being now and ever ſince paid in ſmall quit-rents, made that part of the People very great gainers, and that King and his Heirs and Succeſſors to be looſers more then *Fifty thouſand* pounds *per annum*, or the greateſt extent of the Nations yearly charge for the Royall Pourveyance, or Compoſitions for them did ever amount unto.

Gervaſius Tilburienſis.

Aſſiſa panis & cerviſiæ, and a Statute for puniſhing the breach thereof by Pillory and Tumbrell *Anno* 51 *H.* 3.

And as the Aſſiſe of Bread, Bear and Ale in 51 *H. tertii*, which holds no proportion with the now Aſsize or rules for Bakers and Brewers, ~~but~~ which very much differs from it, and exceeds it, was not for many ages paſt, and

and in ſome plentifull years in our memory kept, when Corn, Wheat and Malt did fall within the virge or direction of that Act of Parliament, or Ordinance rather of the King, without an Act of Parliament.

Nor did hold thoſe kind of Trades to the Aſſize made and appointed by King *Henry* the *7th.* nor by any Act of Parliament or otherwiſe, reſtrain the Shoemakers to the prices appointed by the Statute of 25 *Ed.* 3. (repealed in the 5*th* year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*) when there was an allowed tranſportation of Leather, and ſcarcely half ſo many Cattle bred in *England*, and brought from *Ireland* and *Scotland*; nor any Leather at all imported from *Ruſsia*, as it is now in great quantities, when they do now by their own and the Tanners knaveries, and enhaunces, take for a pair of ſhoes, which in the Reign of King *Edward* the 2*d.* might be bought for the uſe of a good Knight or Gentleman, for a groat, and in *Yorkſhire* for ſome of the beſt Gentry of that County in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* but for little more; where alſo a pair of ſhoes for a Lady of a good Extraction and Quality, were in the begining of the Reign of King *James* ſold for ſixteen pence; and a pair of ſhoes for a man in the memory of middle aged men were made and ſold in *London* for two ſhillings ſix pence, and eight groats a pair, no leſs then four ſhillings eight pence at the loweſt, and many times five ſhillings and ſix pence, or ſix ſhillings a pair; which (as Mr. *Richard Ferrour* hath judiciouſly and ingeniouſly obſerved) doth yearly cheat and cozen the people, beſides the inconveniences by ill wrought and half tanned Leather, *ſix or ſeaven hundred thouſand* pounds, or a *Million* Sterling *per annum*; which might well have been ſpared, or better employed.

Rot. Fin. 11 *E.* 2., *Cokes* 1.*part. Inſtitutes* 70

And be as willing to eaſe his burdens and grievances, as Queen *Elizabeth*, that mirrour of Women and Princes, was in theirs, by the repealing of ſo much of the Statute for limiting the wages of labourers in the 25*th* year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Third (when Churches, Caſtles, and Abbies were wont to be built) as concerned the wages of Labourers that *Maſter Maſons, Carpenters, and Tylers ſhould take but three pence a day, and others of that Trade but two pence a day; a Tylers boy a peny* per diem; *that none other ſhould take above a penny for a days work; for mowing five pence, for reaping of Corn in the firſt week of* Auguſt *two pence, and in the ſecond week, and unto the end of that moneth not above three pence:* And by the making of an Act of Parliament that the wages of Artificers and Labourers, then ſix times more then they were at the time of the making of the ſaid Act of Parliament in the 25*th* year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Third, ſhould be yearly aſſeſſed by the Juſtices of the Peace, and Magiſtrates in every County, City, and Town corporate at their Quarter-Seſſions, with reſpect unto the plenty and ſcarcity of the time, and other circumſtances neceſſary to be conſidered; *for that (as the preamble thereof declared) the wages and allowances limited and rated in former Statutes, were in divers places too ſmall, and not anſwerable to that time, reſpecting the advancement of the prices of all things belonging unto Artificers and Labourers; that the Law could not conveniently, without the great grief and burden of the poor Labourers and hired men be put in execution, and to the end, that there might be a convenient proportion of wages in the times of ſcarcity and plenty.*

Rot. parl. 25 *E.* 3. *m.* 56.

Which was the cauſe that King *James* by an Act of Parlia-

Parliament made in the firſt year of his Reign, upon compleynt, that their wages were not rated and proportioned, *according to the plenty, neceſsity, and ſcarcity, and reſpect of the time*, as was politiquely intended by the ſaid Queen *Elizabeth*, did amongſt other proviſions, give a further power & authority to the Juſtices of Peace in every County at their Quarter Seſsions, from time to time, to limit and regulate the wages and hire of Labourers and Artificers (although their wages and hire were then much encreaſed, and are ſince very exceſſive, and immoderate) which by an Act of Parliament made in the third year of the Reign of King *Charles* the *Martir*, being continued untill the end of the firſt Seſsion of the then next Parliament, is for want of continuance expired, and did repeal, as Queen *Elizabeth*, and other of our Kings alſo did, many an Act of Parliament in regard of Inconveniences or damages ariſing to the people or becauſe they did not anſwer the expectations of the makers thereof.

And may as little grudge the King his Pourveyance, or Compoſitions for them, though the richer part of the people, who are only contributory to the Pourveyance or Compoſitions for them, may by their own exceſsive rayſing of all manner of prices of houſhold proviſions, and their unreaſonable gains by it, ſeem to be ſomething more then formerly burdened with it; as they did the late King *Charles* the *Martyr* his indulgence to them, and diſpenſing with a Decree made in the *Starre-Chamber* in the *11th* year of his Reign, by the Lords of his Privy Councel, and other the Judges of that Court, after conſultation had with Judge *Hutton* and Judge *Croke* (who were well known to be very great well-wiſhers to the peoples juſt and legall liberties) and

the other reverend Judges and divers Juſtices of the peace of the Kingdom, confirmed by the Kings Letters Patents under the great Seal of *England*, which did forbid the Vintners to dreſs any meat for their Gueſts or Strangers, and limited the Inkeepers of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and within ten miles diſtance thereof, unto ſix pence for a day and night for Hey for a horſe, now unſhamefully and unconſcionably raiſed by themſelves unto eight pence; and ſix pence for a peck of Oats not meaſured by *Wincheſter* meaſure, but the knaviſh peck of the Oſtlers (to whom the dying horſes might well bequeath their Halters) at the rate of eight groats a buſhell, when they have many times bought them in the Market at *Twelve pence* a buſhell, or leſs. And directed that *that Ordinance ſhould continue in the County of* Middleſex, *untill it ſhould appear unto the Juſtices of the Kings Bench, and in other Counties and Places to the Juſtices of Peace, that becauſe of the increaſe of prices in the parts adjoyning, greater rates ſhould be neceſſary to be permitted; and that thereupon other rates ſhould from time to time be ſet; and being ſet, were commanded, and enjoyned to be ſtrictly and duly obſerved, untill they by the like authority ſhould be altered.*

And might be as little troubled at his Pourveyance, as they were with his Royal Fathers remiſsion, or not putting in execution the Aſsiſe (in imitation of one which was made in *anno* 12 *H.* 7.) made in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the advice of the Lord *Burghley*, and other of the Lords of her Privy Counſell) of *Fleſh*, *Fiſh*, *Poultry*, *butter*, and moſt ſorts of Victuals, and houſhold Proviſions; as alſo of Hey and Provender: and another likewiſe ſet and made by the Judges of the Kings Bench in or about the firſt

year

year of his Reign, by the advice of all the other Judges of *England*, at the instance of Mr *Noy* his Atturney-Generall.

Which might perswade us to be something kind to our selves, and our posterity, in being kinder unto him; for that the losses and damage to the King and his People without the addition of their losses by the taking away of the Tenures *in Capite*, are and will be so very great and evident; and the los of the King may by a necessity of their supplying of it, be in the end a means of doubling or trebling the losses of the people, and should therefore deterre us from any endeavours to eclipse our Sun, and bereave our selves of the light and comfort of it; and diswade us from the purchase of so many mischiefs and inconveniences as have already happened; and are like to multiply upon us, by making our selves the most unhappy Instruments of the dishonour of our King and Country in the diminution of the accustomed grandeur and magnificence of his Court and Hospitality, wherein plenty and frugality, largess and providence, satiety and sobriety, honour and hospitality, were so excellently and rationally combined, and confederated, as the best of *Oeconomies*; and the greatest vigilance, daily care, and inspection in the most methodicall and best ordered House and Family of *England*, or any other the Kings Dominions, consisting of 10 or 20 persons, or a lesser number (a few being commonly the easiest governed) could never arrive unto the perfection of government, and good order of the Kings Houshold, consisting of a numerous Retinue of above *One thousand* or *twelve hundred* persons, and many of them of the best extraction, and noblest houses of the Kingdom,

Kingdom, where beſides the charge of his moſt pious and devout yearly *Maundy*, or waſhing as many poor mens feet every year upon the Thurſday before *Eaſter* as he is years old, & giving unto each of them a Jowl of Salmon, a Poll of Ling, 30 red Herrings, and as many white, 4 ſix peny loavs of bread, Cloth for a Gown and a Shirt, a pair of new Shoes & Stockings, a ſingle penny, and a 20 ſhillings piece of Gold: Two pence a piece was given to poor people every day at the Gate, beſides the Kings Alms-diſh every meal from of his Table, and the fragments carefully gathered up from the many Tables of his Servants, put into an Almes-basket, and daily diſtributed unto them by two Officers, yearly kept in pay and penſion for that purpoſe: Six Meſs of Meat, 240 Gallons of Beer, and as many of loaves of Bread, with a liberal proportion of Sack and Claret as waſt; and entertainment for all comers for the Kings honour, where were great yearly Feſtivals, the Lord Stewards Table completely, and more then ordinarily furniſhed during all the time of the ſitting of the Parliaments, to entertain ſuch of the Lords and Commons as would come thither to dinner, and where when the Nobility and Perſons of quality in the abſence of Parliaments, came either to attend the King, or petition him in any of their Affaires, they were made the Gueſts at ſome of the Tables of his great Officers, as well as thoſe of meaner ranks were at the Table of the leſſer: And the Chambers and Galleries ſearched for [illegible] ſtrangers and fit perſons as might deſerve to be invited to the Tables and Diet of his Servants, to the end that any that were fitting to partake of his hoſpitality might not be omitted. Embaſſadors which came ſometimes two at once from ſeverall forreign Princes

Princes found themſelves royally enterteyned for certain days out of the diet and proviſion of the Kings houſe, (and nothing of State or Proviſion wanting at the ſame time in the Kings own Court or Houſe) and attended with as great or more plenty & ſolemnity, then many of their Kings & Princes had at home, & where no Country Gentleman or Yeoman, which had contributed to the Pourveyance but at one time of the year or other, had upon all occaſions of buſineſs at the Court, either with the King or his Servants, a large part or ſhare of what he had contributed.

And was ſo gratefully and well accepted, as ſome have anciently, (when gratitude and thankfull reſpects were more in faſhion than now they are) ſo highly eſteemed the reſpects and favours of the Kings Servants and Officers, when they had occaſion of buſineſs to his Court, as *Robert de Arſic*, a man of great note and eminency in the County of *Oxford*, did give Lands in *Newton* by a Fine levyed thereof unto one *Robert Purcell*, and his Heirs (who was then one of the Porters at the Gate of the Kings Houſe or Court by inheritance, upon condition, that whenſoever he and his Heirs ſhould come unto the Court, the ſaid *Robert Purcell and his Heirs, whilſt they ſhould be the Kings Porters, ſhould attend their coming, come out of the gate to meet them; and walk before them with his rod or ſtaffe unto the Kings Hall, and at their return or going out of the gate, call for their horſe or Palfrey, and hold their ſtirrup whilſt they got up or mounted: and if the ſaid* Robert Arſic *or his Heirs ſhould ſend any Meſſenger to the Court, ſhould as much as in them lay, and according to their ability, with their good word and well wiſhes, faithfully aſsiſt him:* And was ſo unwilling to looſe that

Service

Service or Duty as upon the refuſall or omiſsion thereof by the ſaid *Robert Purcell*, he did in the 11*th* year of the Reign of King *Henry* the 3. bring an Aſsiſe or Action againſt him for it: (for as for our Induſtrious *Speed* ſetting forth in his Hiſtory of *England*, that *Rheſe ap Gruffith* Prince of *Wales*, coming out of *Wales* as far as *Oxford*, to treat of a Peace with King *Richard* the Firſt, did take it in ſo high a ſcorn, and indignation that the King came not in perſon to meet him, as he returned home into his own Country without ſaluting the King, though Earl *John* the Kings only Brother had with much honour conducted him from the Marches of *Wales* thither, and that by that means the hopes of the expected peace vaniſhed, and came unto nothing) hath obſerved that *the meaneſt from whom love or ſervice is expected, will again expect regard.*

Inter Recorda in Recept. Scaccarii inter Fines de tempore H. 3.

Speed Hiſt. of Great Britain.

And therefore the care of our Kings was not a little imployed in that way of imparting of their favours, and increaſing and cheriſhing the love and good will of their people, when King *Henry* the Seventh, whoſe troubles and toſſes of fortune before he came unto the Crown, had together with his learning and princely education, made him a great Maſter in Policy, and good Government, and one of the wiſeſt Kings that ever ſwaied the *Engliſh* Scepter, did in his prudent Orders concerning his Court and Houſhold, and the State and Magnificence which he deſired to be obſerved therein, communicated unto me by my worthy and learned Friend *William Dugdale* Eſquire *Norroy*, King at Armes, out of an ancient Manuſcript, ſometimes in the cuſtody of *Charles de Somerſet* Knight, Lord *Herbert* and *Gower*, Chamberlain unto that King, amongſt many other Orders for the honour of the King and his Houſe, ordain that

M. S. in cuſtodia Guliel. Dugdale.

If

If any ſtraunger ſhall come from any Noble-man or other, the Gentilmen Huyſſhers ought to ſette him in ſuche place convenient within the Kyngs Chamber as is mete for hym by the diſcrecion of the Chamberlain and Huyſſher, and to comaunde ſervice for hym after his degree; and the ſayd Huyſſher ought to ſpeke to the Kings Almoigner, Kerver, and Sewer, to reward hym from the Kings Board; this is to ſay if the ſaid Straunger happen to come whan the Kyng is at dynner.

Item, *The Gentilman Huyſſher, if there come any honourable perſonnes to the Kyng at any other tyme, they ought to call with thaym the ſayd perſonnes to the Seller, Pantry, and Buttry, and there to commaund forth ſuch brede, mete, and drynke, as by his diſcretion ſhall be thought metely for thaym; and this in no wiſe not to be withſayd in noon of thies Offices aforeſayd. It is to the Kings honor.*

Item, *that no Gentilman Huyſſher bee ſo hardy to take any commaundement upon him, but that it may be with the Kings honor, by hys diſcretion in theſe matiers to myſpende the Kings vitail, but where as it ought to be; and if he doo, he is nat worthy to occupy that rowme, but for to abide the puniſhment of my Lord Chamberlain.*

Item, *A Gentilman Huyſſher ought to commaund Yeomen Huyſſhers, and Yeomen to fetche bred, ale, and wine at afternoon for Lords and other Gentilmen being in the Kings Chamber, whan the caas ſoo ſhall requyre.*

Which and the like Magnificences of Hoſpitality in the Houſes and Courts of our Kings and Princes, ſupported by the Pourveyances without which the elder Kings of *England* before the Conqueſt, could not have been able to ſuſteyn the charge of their great and yearly ſolemn Feſtivals at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter* and

Pentecoſt, when *ex more & obſequii vinculo antiquiſsimo*, as that great and learned Antiquary Sir *Henry Spelman* hath obſerved by duty and antient cuſtome, the Lords and Barons of *England* did never fail to come to the Kings Palace (where the *Magna Concilia & wittena gemotes & conventus ſapientum*, now called Parliaments, were at thoſe times to be holden and kept) *cum ad Curiam & perſonam ejus exornandum, tum ad conſulendum de negotiis regni ſtatuendumq; prout fuerat neceſſarium & providere de rebus illis Rex ſolebat corona redimitus & pro faſtu Regio ſe in omnibus exhibere*, for the honor of the King and his Court who then with his Crown upon his head, and other Princely habiliments, did uſe to ſhew himſelf unto the people and adviſe what was neceſſary to be done for the good of the Kingdom. And was ſuch an attendant upon the Grandeur and Honour of their Monarchy, as it began with it, and continued here amongſt us till the Councill of ſome fooliſh and factious Shrubs had by a fire kindled in our then unhappy Kingdome, overturned our Cedars of *Libanon*, and made an accurſed and wicked Bramble their Protector, and was ſo neceſſary to the Government and Authority of our Kings, and the encreaſe and preſervation of the love and obedience of the people, as we find it neither repined nor murmured at in the Reign of King *Alfred*, who being of an almoſt unimitable piety and prudence, and to whom this Nation owes a gratefull memory for his diviſion of the Kingdom into Shires and Hundreds, and for many a Politique Conſtitution, did (now almoſt 800 years ago) keep a moſt Princely and magnificent Houſe, and a numerous company of Servants; gave entertaynment of diet and lodging to many of the ſons of

Spelman Annotat. ad Conſilia decreta & leges Eccleſiaſtica 349.

Aſſer Meneveniſis de geſtis Alfredi 19. & 23.

of his Nobility, who were therein trayned up to all manner of Courtly and honourable exerciſes, had three Cohorts or Bands of Life-guards, every Cohort according to the ancient computation conſiſting, if they were Horſe of 132, and of Foot, of a great many more; the firſt Company attending in or about his Court or Houſe night and day for a moneth, and returning afterwards home to their own occaſions, tarried there by the ſpace of two moneths; the ſecond Cohort doing likewiſe as the firſt, and the third as the ſecond by their turns and courſes, and had a good allowance of money and victualls in the Houſe or Court of the King, who had his *miniſtros nobiles qui in curio Regio viciſsim commorabantur in pluribus miniſtrantes miniſteriis*, noble and great Officers in his Court, which attended in their courſes, and took ſo much care alſo for them as in his laſt Will and Teſtament he gave *cuilibet Armigerorum ſuorum*, to every one of his Eſquires 100 marks. *Henry Huntingdon and William Malmeſbury de geſtis regum Angliæ.*

Or that King *Hardi Canutus* cauſed his Tables to be ſpread four times every day, and plentiouſly furniſhed with Cates, and commanded that his Courtiers, Servants, and Gueſts ſhould rather have ſuperfluities then want any thing.

That *William Rufus* when he had built *Weſtminſter* Hall 270 foot in length, and 74 in breadth, thought it not large enough for a Dyning Room. *Speed* Hiſtory of *England.*

King *Richard* the Second kept a moſt Royall *Chriſtmas* where was every day ſpent 26 or 28 Oxen, 300 Sheep, with Fowl beyond number; and to his Houſhold came every day to meat ten thouſand people, as appeared by the Meſſes told out from the Kitchin unto three hundred Servitors, and was able about two years before, when the Times began to be troubleſome, *Stows* Survey of *London.*

to give a Guard of 4000 Archers of *Cheſhire* with their Bows bent, and their Arrows nocked ready to ſhoot, *Bouche* of Court, to wit meat and drink, and wages of ſix pence a day then accompted a very great pay.

Or that King *Henry* the *7th.* then whom the Kingdom of *England* never had a more thrifty Prince, did the morrow after *Twefthtyde* in a great Solemnity keep a Feaſt in *Weſtminſter* Hall, where he being ſet at a Table of Stone (which remained untill the middle of our late Rebellion) accompanyed with the Queen and many Embaſſadours and other Eſtates, 60 Knights and Eſquires ſerved 60 Diſhes to the Kings Meſs, and as many to the Queens, and ſerved the Lord Mayor of *London* at a Table where he was ſet with 24 diſhes of meat to his Meſs.

Stows Survey of *London, & Chronic. Robert Fabian.*

And our ſucceeding Kings underſtood to be ſo much for the good and welfare of the people, as King *Edward* the Sixth, that great *Bloſſome* of prudence and piety, and all manner of Princely virtues, when a ſurfeit of Church Lands and Revenues, had like the coal carried into the Eagles neſt, reduced the Royall Revenues into a conſumptive and languiſhing condition; had by the advice of his Privy Council ſuppreſſed (but with no advantage to the Revenue or curing the diſeaſes of it, as it then, and hath ſince happened in many of thoſe pretended rather then really effected diſhonorable *Eſpargnes*; witneſs the putting down of fourteen Tables at once by King *Charles* the *Martyr*, which gained in one year Thirty thouſand pounds to ſome few of his Officers, who did adviſe him to do it, but nothing at all for himſelf) the Tables formerly appointed for *young Lords, the Maſters of Requeſts*, and *Serjeants at Armes, &c.* he did not howſo-

Heylin Hiſtory of the Reformation of the Church of *England.*

howſoever think fit to diminiſh or leſſen any more of the Royall Hoſpitality.

And King *James* when he had by an over-great bounty to his Countrymen the *Craving Scots*, and their reſtleſs importunities, brought himſelf and Revenue into many ſtreights, and was contented to ſeek out wayes of ſparing, did in the inqueſt and ſeeking to abate the charge of his houſekeeping, in his Letters to the Lords of the Councel, bearing date in *November* 1617. and preſsing earneſtly to have it done, to the end, that he might equall his charges to his Revenue, direct them *to abate ſuperfluities in all things, and multitudes of unneceſſary Officers, and to do things ſo as they might agree with his honor*; but concluded that *there were twenty wayes of abatement beſides the Houſe, if they be well looked into.* *Scrinia Ceciliana* 198. & 199.

Which may give us a Proſpect, which a larger Treatiſe of the *Antiquitie, legality, reaſon, duty, and neceſsity of Pre-emption and Pourveyance for the King, or Compoſitions for his Pourveyance, as they were uſed and taken for the proviſion of the Kings Houſhold, the ſmall charges and burden thereof to the People, and many great miſchiefs and inconveniences which will inevitably follow the taking of them away*, will more fully evidence how great a damage the King ſuſteyneth by the want of them.

How unbecoming the Majeſty and Honor of a King and his many Princely affairs and occaſions it will be that the people ſhould deny him that granted or continueth their Profits in *Fairs* and *Markets* the benefit of *Pre-emption*, which all Princes as well Chriſtian as Heathen do enjoy, and is but conformable to the Tenor and meaning of the *Fifth Commandement* in the *Decalogue*, and

and the Honour due unto common Parents and Magistrates enjoyned thereby.

How unsafe to the peoples consciences, when they do by their Oathes of Allegeance and Supremacy swear to maintain and defend his Regall Rights and Jurisdictions not to allow his Præ-emption, *pope ceapan, or forecheapum, and the pope pange* in the *Saxon* Times *pope* signifying *ante*, & *pangen prendere*, which is Præ-emption, and was then (as it hath been ever since) so just and legall a part of the Kings Prerogative, as King *Ina*, who reigned here in the year 720. did by a Law prohibit, that *Forefang*, or *Captio obsoniorum in foris aut nundinis, non ab aliquo fit priusquam minister Regis ea ceperit quæ Regi fuerint necessaria*, the taking or buying of Houshold provisions by others in Fairs or Markets before the Kings Minister or Pourveyor should take those things which were necessary for the King.

Spelman glossar. in voce Foresang, & LL. Inæ ca. altero ante penult. Somners glossar. ad Brompton & alios veteres Angliæ Historicos.

And was not then any Novel constitution, or acquired Right or Prærogative, or without a Divine pattern, but so inhærent in Monarchy, and Kingly Government, and so becoming the duty and gratitude of Subjects, as we may find the *Vestigia*, or Tracs of it in the morning of the restored, not long before drowned and washt world, when *Joseph* that great and happy *Minister of State* under *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt* did by the help of that Royal Right of Præemption, keep the *Lean Kine* from eating up the *Fat*, and save that Kingdome, and many other neighbouring Nations from an irresistible famine and ruine.

Genesis c. 41.

And how contrary it will be unto the duty of Subjects to refuse him their Carts to convey his Carriages, unless they may have two parts in three more then formerly, when the Earl of *Rutland*, and Countess Dowager

ager of *Pembroke*, and many other of the Nobility have not only their Pourveyances, but can have their Tenants *Boon* Carts upon any of their occasions for nothing; and every Lord of a Manor, or Parson of a Parish do seldom fail of as much or greater curtesies, or respects from their Tenants, or Parishioners, or that the Kings Harbingers should from some of the Tribe of *Naball* receive uncivill and churlish answers, that they are not to loose the advantage of *six pence* more which may be given by any other, or that his Pourveyors should not have the benefit of Præemption, as one of them lately was refused in the buying of a Salmon, or be wrangled with; and have Fowl taken out of their hands, as one lately did, and when he was told it was for the King, could say he cared not a *turd* for him, or that his Officers should be exposed to the humours or incivilities of Clowns, Quakers, or disaffected persons.

And that strangers who have commonly and usually seen forreign Princes travailing in any parts of Christendome out of their own Territories and Jurisdictions to be by a generall and never intermitted custome, honourably and respectfully received in all Cities and Places of note, and presented with Wine Fish, and other provisions; such as the place and season of the year afforded, which even those Commonwealths, States, and Places of incivility, Trade and selfishness, such as *Holland* and *Hamborough* do never omit, should see the King of *Englands* Servants and Officers so little respected in their attendance upon him in his Journeys, or Progresses, as not to be trusted with a small hire of a Cart, unless like some beggars in the streets, buying an halfpenny or a farthing worth of pottage at a Cooks Shop, they do first lay down or pay their money for it.

And

And how ungrateful it will be (if they were not Subjects or obliged by the Laws of God, Nature and Nations to an obedience reverence, retributions and oblations to their Prince, to receive a daily and an hourly protection, and as many benefits and blesings as their almost alwayes craving necessities and importunities can get or obtain, or his munificent and ready heart and hand impart and bestow upon them.

And yet be so barren in their returns or thankfulness, as when there is not a Family or Kinred in *England*, but hath at one time or other been raised or enriched by the King or his Royall Progenitors, or tasted of their favours or mercies, and that those who did eat and partake of his Pourveyance or Compositions for them, and were maintained by them, were for the most part their Sons and Daughters, or some of their Kinred or Generations, to deny him that which was such an antient and unquestionable Right, as all the Judges of *England* did no longer agoe then the third year of the Reign of King *James*, declare it to be a Prerogative of the King at the Common Law, and was no less in the Times of our *Saxon* and *British* Monarchs, and so much in use in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, as it doth yet retain the custome of Pourveyance *ad alendum Proregis Familiam*, for the maintenance of the Lord Lieutenants House and Family, as an *antiquitus institutum*, an antient Constitution, *& Jus quoddam Majestatis*, a part of the Right belonging unto the Soveraign Prince and his Preheminence or Kingly Prerogative. And in their Act of Parliament lately made for the Settlement of that tossed and turmoild Kingdom, consented that *the Lord Chief-Justice of his Majesties Court of King-Bench, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer,*

Sir *Francis Moores* Reports 764.

Camden 2. *part* Annalls of Queen *Elizabeth.*

Vide Act of Parliament or Declaration touching the Settlement of *Ireland.*

chequer, and the Maſter of the Rolls, or any other of his Majeſties Officers of that Kingdom for the time being, ſhall and may have and receive ſuch Port-Corn of the Rectories, Impropriations or appropriate Tithes forfeited unto, or veſted in his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, which have been formerly paid or reſerved.

The furniſhing of Carriages and Ships for publick uſes are in *Scotland* juſtly numbred amongſt thoſe Regalities which are annexed to the Crown, and was by the conſent of the Eſtates there ſo called, allowed to conſerve the dignity of that Kingdome the Borrough *Mealis*, where *quilibet Burgenſis debet domino Regi pro Burgagio quinque denarios annuatim & dicuntur incorporari annexique Fiſco & Patrimonio Regis*, every Burgeſs is to pay five pence *per annum* for his *Mealis*, which Sir *Henry Spelman* interprets to be a Farme appropriated to buy Proviſions *in Regiæ menſæ apparatum* for the Kings Table or Houſhold, and are ſaid to be incorporate and annexed to the Patrimony of the King and his Exchequer.

Craig de Feudis apud Scotos dieg. 14.

Parliament James 1. c. 8.

Spelman Gloſſar. in voce Borrow mealis.

And the right of Pourveyance ſo little there eſteemed to be a grievance, as in a Parliament of their King *James* the *4th* holden in the year 1489. The Lords Spirituall and Temporall, and other his Lieges, did declare, that it *was the Kings property for the honourable ſuſtentation of his houſe according to his Eſtait and Honour, quhilk may not be failized without great derogation of his noble Eſtait*, and *that his true Lieges ſuld above all ſingular and particular profit deſire to preſerve the noble Eſtait of his Excellence, like as it was in the time of his maiſt noble Progenitors of gud mynd.*

2 Parliament King *James* the *4th.*

And is conform unto that rule of reaſon which other Nations doe meaſure their Actions by; for in

Choppinus de Domainio Regum Franciæ lib. 1. 15.

France, as *Renatus Choppinus*, a learned *French* Advocat, saith it is *Dominicum jus primitus sceptris addictum in necessarios Regiæ mensæ Aulæq; sumptus & honorificum ad suum Imperii & inclitæ decus Majestatis conservandum*, a part of the Demeasnes belonging and annexed to the Royall Scepter, and appropriate to the necessary uses and provisions of the Kings Court, and Houshold for the honor and conservation of the Rights of Majesty.

Tacitus de moribus Germanorum.

Our long agoe old and worthy Ancestors, the stout hearted *Germans*, did as *Tacitus* saith *sua sponte & ex more viritim conferre principibus armenta vel fruges quæ pro honore accepta necessitatibus subvenirent*, man by man of their own accord customarily bring or send unto their Princes Herds of Cattle, and some of the fruits of the earth as Presents and Oblations, which being taken for an Honour due unto them, did much conduce unto the defraying of their charges or necessityes: the people of *Italy* and the Princes and Nobility thereof did acknowledge them to be *inter Regalia* amongst the Regalities of the Emperour, and the Law of the Empire, formerly of *Rome*, now of *Germany*, doth strongly assert the *Præstationes Angariarum Plaustrorum & Navium, &c.* Pourveyance of Cart-taking, and impressing of Ships *Regi competere ratione excellentiæ ejus dignitatis quæ Regalia dicuntur*, to belong unto the King by reason of the excellency of his dignity, *Et multa adjumenta ei necessaria ut dominium intus & externè tueri valeat*, and that many ayds and helps are necessary for a Prince to defend his Dominions at home as well as abroad. And is as much a Custome of Nations, as covering of the head, washing the hands, wearing of shoes, and retiring to rest or sleep in the night

Radenicus de gestis Friderici lib. 2. ca. 5.

Besoldus de Ærario principis & Bullinger de vectigalibus.

Zecchius de principat. administrat.

night, & ſo uſual as the *Barbarians*, ſome of whom have not ſo much good nature as to diſwade them from ſelling their Children, like Calves or Cattle at a Market, or the ſavage part of the Heathen, who have not attained to ſo much of reaſon, as to perſwade them the uſe of clothes and apparrel, are glad their Kings and Princes will accept of.

And the Inhabitants of that large Empire of *Japan*, who in many of their Nationall Cuſtomes and Actions, do delight to be contrary to the people of *Europe*, and moſt other Nations, as to have their Teeth black, when others doe deſire to have them white; doe mount their horſes on the right ſide; and not uncover their heads in ſaluting each other, but only unty ſome part of their Shoes and Sandals, and ſit down when others do come to ſalute them, are notwithſtanding unwilling to come behind other Nations in the Duty of Pourveyance and Honour of their Prince, *Varenius de Regno Japan.*

Practiſed & allowed by many approved examples in the ſacred Volumes, where *Melchizedeck* King of *Salem*, the Prieſt of the moſt high God, *brought forth bread and wine* to *Abraham*, and his houſhold Servants in their little Army upon their return from the reſcue of the righteous *Lot*, which was, ſaith the great *Grotius*, a Cuſtome then in uſe amongſt the neighbour Nations: that of *Jeſſe* the Father of *David*, who being commanded by *Saul* his King, when he was not in the Army, but enjoyed the bleſsings of peace, to ſend *David* his Son unto him, *laded an Aſſe with bread and a bottle of wine, and a Kid*, and ſent them by *David* unto *Saul*; and not long after ſending him into the Army to viſit his Brethren, commanded him to take an *Ephah*, and *Geneſis* c. 14. *Grotius Annotat ad Geneſin.* *1 Sam.* 17.

ten loaves, and carry them *into the Camp unto his Brethren*, and *ten Cheeſes unto the Captains of their Thouſand.*

1 *Sam.* 25. The worſt of women, the Witch of *Endor* made haſt to kill her *fat Calfe*, *took flower*, *and kneaded it. baked unleavened bread*, *and cauſed* Saul *and his Servants to eat.*

1 *Sam.* 25. The *Moabites* who were *Davids* Subjects, after he was King, ſent him gifts *pro pace ac tutela*, as gratifications for their peace and protection, and continued and paid it unto the Kings of *Iſrael*, untill after the

2 *Sam.* 8. Reign of *Ahab* King of *Iſrael*, *Shobi Machir*, and *Barzillai* in the midſt of his afflictions by the Rebellion of his Son *Abſolom*, ſent victualls and proviſions to him

1 *Chron.* 21. and his Army, the dutifull and honeſt-hearted *Araunah* would rather give him his Oxen to ſacrifice, then take mony for them: the *Sunamitiſh* woman would in honour and reſpect unto *Eliſha* the Prophet, not only conſtrain him to eat bread, but adviſed her Husband to

2 *Reg* ca. 4. *make a little Chamber in the Wall*, *and ſet for him there a Bed*, *a Table*, *and a Stool*, *and a Candleſtick*, *to the end that when he paſſed that way*, *he might turn in thither.*

The *Moabites* having after the deſtruction of the Kingdome of *Iſrael* diſcontinued their Pourveyance, were in the judgements denounced againſt them for their pride exhorted by the Prophet *Iſaiah* to an obe-

Iſaiah 16. *v.* 1. *& Grotius Annot ad locum.* dience, and to *ſend the Lamb* (*viz.* that Pourveyance) *to the Ruler of the Land*, which was *Ezechiah* King of *Juda*, the lawfull Heir of King *David.*

And the Children of *Iſrael* and *Juda*, after a return from a long and a ſorrowfull captivity, could not when they bare burdens, and wrought with one hand, and held

held a weapon with the other, in their building and repair of *Jeruſalem*, forget the cuſtome of Pourveyance for the good *Nehemiah* their righteous Captain and Governour. *Nehemiah* 4. 17.

Which might induce the people of *England* to cover their faces with ſhame, and bluſh through that thin-leafed Mask of a Recompence by the Exciſe, ſuppoſed to be given in Exchange thereof, when they can at the ſame time, whileſt they denyed it to the *King* believe that the Penſions and Payments in Univerſities, Colleges, & Innes of Court & Chancery, for the honor of their Societies, and defraying of charges ordinary or extraordinary. The aſsiſtance or ſupports which the Lord Mayor of *London*, the Companies or Guilds of Trades therein, the Magiſtrates of every City, Burrough, or Corporation; and Church-wardens of every Pariſh, do by permiſsion of him and his Laws exact and enforce for the credit or worſhip of their Societies and their maintenance and affairs one under another, and one of another to be as legall as they are neceſſary.

And the dignified Clergie, as Arch-Biſhops, Biſhops, Arch-Deacons, Deans, Prebends, and Canons, many of whom do enjoy *Commendams*, and Prebends, and yearly receive Penſions (ſome of which were for ſuperſtitious uſes) Synodals, Procurations, money for *Proxies*, *Cathedratica Quarta's*, *Epiſcopales Corredies*, or Entertainment-money, *Penticoſtalia*, *Waxſcot*, or *Cyrick ſceat*, which in ſome places was recompenced by the yearly Tribute of Hens, or ſome other houſhold proviſions; and in many places do receive the long ſince aboliſhed *Romeſcot*, or *Peter-pence*, and many other Emoluments, and the inferiour part of the Clergy their Mortuaries

Mr. *Stephens* Treatiſe of Synodals & Procurations

Somner Gloſſar in appendice ad Brompton & alios veteres Hiſtoricos Angliæ.

Mortuaries yearly Oblations, and many other Profits and Free-will Offerings towards their Hospitalityes and Housekeeping. *We not beleive them to be any greivance.*

And many of the Laity can think it reasonable by privileges of some Religious-houses whereof their Lands before they were granted unto them by the Kings Royall Progenitors were parcell to pay in many places no Tythes at all, and in as many or more do claim and receive the benefit of a *Modus decimandi*, or paying a small rate or proportion for them. and in their own Leases and Grants, not only in former ages, but lately find it to be most for their benefit, to reserve as a convenience for their housekeeping, as their Ancestors or Predecessors formerly did their duties of work in Harvest, or payment of Muttons and Poultry, *&c.* And can retain their Rights of Patronage and Advowsons, take and receive Herriots, which were *gratuitæ donationes domino suo datas ratione dominii, & reverentiæ*, the gifts or remunerations of Tenants to their Lords in the reverence or respect which they do bear unto them, after the rate of 4 or 5 *l* a Cow, many times the only remaining substance of a sorrowfull Widow and Fatherless Children, when the price of an Oxe was in the Reign of King *Edward* the First, and many years after but 5 *s.* or an eighth or tenth part of it. Reliefs and Chiefage, which *Cowell* understands to be *pecuniæ annuò datæ potentiori tutelæ patrociniiq; gratiâ*; and the Tolls in Fairs and Markets, by his Grants, or by Prescription, or allowance (which do in yearly profit twice or thrice over exceed the charge of the Counties or Cities of the Kingdome towards the Pourveyance or Provision of the King and his Houshold, and the Owners of above three thousand and eight hundred Impropriations

Skeneus tit. de Herezeldis in Quon. Attach. c.15. Alciat. lib.1. Parerg. c.45. & Spelman Glossar. in voce Heriotum & Neostadius de Feudis Hollandicis.

Cowell interpret. verborum.

priations which originally were deſigned for hoſpitality, can require and receive Penſions, Synodals, Procurations, Proxie-money, and Waxſcot money.

And very many of the Laity yearly demand and receive *Romeſcot*, *Peter-pence*, or *Chimney-money* of their Tenants in ſome Manors, amounting unto a conſiderable value, which notwithſtanding that by the Statute of 25 *H.* 8. *ca.* 21. it be forbidden under ſevere penalties to be paid any more to the Popes uſe, have ſince either by ignorance of their Tenants, or a cuſtome of paying it to the Lords of ſuch Manors, or their Stewards or Bayliffs, been collected or gathered to the uſe of the Lords of thoſe Manors, & be very induſtrious in the enforcing the payment of *Street-gavel*, which in the Reign of King *Edward* the Firſt was claimed by the Lord of the Manour of *Cholmton* in the County of *Suſſex*, for every Tenants going out of the Manor, or returning unto it: and in many or ſome of their Manors do receive Quit-rents of their Tenants for *Bordland*, or proviſions of victuals for their houſes; *Drofland*, for driving their Cattle to Fairs and Markets; *Berland*, carrying proviſion of victuals upon the removall of the Lord of the Manor, or his Steward; *Potura drinklan*, or *Scot Ale*, a Contribution of Tenants towards a Potation drink, or an Ale provided to entertain the Lord or his Steward (thoſe charges being now defrayed by the Lords of the Manors) Cart-ſilver, Ward-penies, and *Hoke-Tueſday* money (for a liberty probably of giving their Tenants or Bond-men leave to celebrate that day wherein the *Engliſh* did every where ſlay the Domineering *Danes*) *Gavel*-Corn, *Gavel*-Malt, *Gabulum mellis*, *Rent*-honey, *Oate-Gavel*, or Rent Oates, *Woodlede*, for carrying home the Lords wood; Hidage, or an Arbitrary Tax impoſed upon

Mich. 4. *E.* 1. *coram Rege.*

Somners Treatiſe of Gavelkind.

upon

upon every Hide of their Tenants Lands, afterwards turned into an yearly payment; *Gavel-Foder*, for Litter, Hay, and Provender for his horſes, paying of certain Cows, or a rate for them, *quæ dari ſolebant pro capitibus Utlagatorum*, to redeem the forfeiture of Outlaws; *Gavel* or Rent-timber for the Repair of the Lords houſe; *Gavel* Dung to carry his Dung; Horſe or Foot *Average*, carrying of the Lords Corn to Markets and Fairs; or of his domeſtique utenſils, *Smith-land*, for doing the Smiths work; *Gavel-erth*, for tilling ſome part of the Ground; *Gavel Rip*, to help to reap their Corn by one or more dayes; *Gavel Rod*, to help to make ſo many Pearches of Hedge; *Gavel Swine*, for feeding of Swine in the Lords Woods; *Carropera*, to work with their Carts or Carriages: *Ale-ſilver* in the City of *London*; *Were Gavel*, in reſpect of Wears and Kiddles to catch Fiſh, beſides (which ſome have not long ago valued in the ſale of their Manors) many Boons, Preſents, and New-years-gifts, and other Retributions yearly given to Landlords or Lords of Manors, in lieu of their Pourveyance, who paying for it one to another, do receive and take Fines incertain at farre greater rates then antiently they were, and ~~many times~~ ſo unreaſonably as the King in his Superiour Courts of Juſtice is many times enforced to regulate and reduce them to a moderation; and can alſo receive many other ſmall yearly payments paid by Tenants in acknowledgement of favours or help received, or to be received; and demand and receive Quitrents for *Common Fines* of ſome Hundreds, and for Fines *pro non pulchre placitando*, or pleading in their Courts ſo fair as they ought, prohibited to be taken by ſeveral Statutes made in the reigns of King *Henry* the 3*d*.

Cart. 17 *H.* 3. *m.* 6. *in* 2. *parte Dugdales Monaſtic. Anglic.*

and

and *Edward* the Third; receive in ſome places, as in the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Weſtmerland*, and ſome other Northern Counties a 20 penny Fine, and in *Wales* a Payment or Oblation called *Miſes*, upon the death or change of every Landlord; and be at the ſame time unwilling, that the King ſhould have any retributions or acknowledgements for one *hundred* to one favours and helps not ſeldome, but very often; nor to ſome or a few particular men, but to very many, and the univerſality of all his Subjects.

Be well contented that he ſhould have no better a Bargain to releaſe their Duties of *Tenures* in *Capite*, Knight-ſervice and Pourveyance, which would have yielded and ſaved him at leaſt *Two hundred thouſand pounds per annum*, beſides the vaſt yearly charge of a great part of his Guards, much whereof might be ſpared, if he had, as his Royal Progenitors had, the benefit, ſupport, and accommodation of Tenures in *Capite*, and by Knights-ſervice, which were ſo greatly & very neceſſary in the honour and incidents thereof, to the exerciſe of a juſt and well regulated Monarchy, and Royall Governments; and more advantagious then the decaying and every day diminiſhing Revenue of that Moyety of the Exciſe, which half or moiety from the time of the granting thereof, unſtill the laſt year, did yearly yield unto him but *One hundred thouſand and ten pounds*, or thereabouts; and for this laſt year but *One hundred thirty and three thouſand pounds* Sterling or thereabouts; (out of which, the Salaries & allowances unto the Commiſſioners, Auditors, and Surveyors, *&c.* and many other defalcations are to be deducted) attended with the daily diſcontents of the Common people, and as a *Fine* and *Income* for that ſo greatly prejudiciall and inconveni-

convenient Bargain, releaſe and abate unto the people more then a *Million* and *a half* Sterling mony due unto him for the Arrears of the profits of his *Wardſhips* and *Tenures* in *Capite*, and by Knight-ſervice; and for the Arrears of his *Pourveyance* after the rate of *Thirty five thouſand pounds per annum* charges to the people, *ſix hundred and fifty thouſand pounds* Sterling; and if the charge thereof ſhall be deemed to amount unto *Fifty thouſand pounds per annum*; may without any ſtretching of the accompt, be very juſtly reckoned to be no leſs then *Nine hundred and fifty thouſand pounds* ſterling.

And take notwithſtanding (as his bleſſed Father did, the profits of his Wards after a tenth part of the true yearly value of the Lands and his Ayds to make his eldeſt Son a Knight, and to marry his eldeſt Daughter, which the *Socage Tenures* are likewiſe obliged unto at a very low and eaſie proportion) very many of his Reliefs after the rate which the value and Rent of Lands were at *four hundred years* agoe, now that they exceed it *Fifteen* or *Twenty* times more in value then they were then; his Subſidies and Fifteens *ſecundum antiquam taxationem*, after the old and long ago accuſtomed old rates with conſiderations and abatements to be made in reſpect of Debts; Children, and weakneſs of Eſtates, when as the rates in every Pariſh, for the maintenance of the Poor, mending of High-wayes, repairing the Church, payment of Tythes for Paſture-grounds, or upon any other their Parochiall Duties, or occaſions, are made and layd by the people themſelves, and Juſtices of Peace by the Pound rate, as they call it, and to the utmoſt yearly value, and improvement, or very near it.

Receive

Receive his *First-fruits* and *Tenths* at great undervalues, *Præ-fines*, *Post-fines*, *Lycenses and Pardons of Alienation* at less then a *Tenth*. Take no more for the Fees of his Seals in *Chancery*, and the Courts of Kings Bench and Common Pleas, then as they were in the Reign of King *Edward* the Third, (now that every peny which was then, is more in value then three) and for the originall and Judiciall Writs in *Wales* no more then they were in he *34th* year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth; his Fines upon *Formedons* and Reall Actions, his Customes inward and outward at gentle and undervalued rates, allowing the Merchants notwithstanding a *Twelfth* part of their Wines, a *Fifth* of all other Commodities imported, and a *Tenth* of all that is exported, most of which particulars, in his so daily accustomed and continued favours seperately and singly considered, would either out-goe, or come very near up unto the charges which the Kingdom did yearly expend, and disburse for or towards the Royall Pourveyance: Allows *three* or *four pounds* in every Pipe of Wine for Lekage: takes for his prisage of Wines brought into *London* for his two Pipes of Wine one before, and another behind the Mast in every Ship of every Freeman, being an Housekeeper of that large and largely privileged City, but *seven pounds ten shillings* for every Pipe of Wine, which is seldome less worth, if it be Sack, then *thirty pound* a Pipe, or *four and twenty pounds* a Pipe if it be Claret. And gives Bills of Store to multitudes which have occasion to pass or repass (which is not seldome) into or out of the parts beyond the Seas, for their Trunks and other necessaries to be Custome-free.

Allows and permits the Dukes, Marquesses and E-

arls

to

to enjoy their Creation money towards the ſupportation of their honour; and they as well as the reſt of the Nobility, and all or many of the Gentry to enjoy great quantities of his Crown Lands, turned from ſmall and eaſie *old*-faſhion'd Reſerved Rents upon Leaſes for Lives or years into Eſtates of Inheritance; and very many Liberties, as Fiſhings, Free-Warrens, Court-Leets, Court-Barons, Eſchetes, Felons, Fugitives and Outlaws Goods, Deodands, Forfeitures, Waiſs Eſtraies, Fines & Amerciaments, return and execution of Writs; and in ſome Manors, a liberty of receiving to their own uſe Fines for licenſes of concord or agreement upon the making of Conveyances, and Poſt-Fines upon Fines leavied in the Kings Courts, Profits of the year, day, and waſt, and all Fines, Iſſues Amerciaments, returned, ſet or impoſed upon any of their Tenants in any of the Kings Courts, or by any Juſtices of Aſsize, or of the Peace.

Rot. pat. 27 & 30 *H.* 6.

With many other Franchiſes, Liberties and Participations of his Regality, which they do now enjoy *tanquam Reguli* as little Kings in their ſeveral Eſtates and Dominions, in many of them, more by claim and preſcription, allowed by the favour and indulgence of the King and his Royal Progenitors and Predeceſſors Kings and Queens of of this Nation, unto them and their Poſterities, then by any any Grants they can ſhew for it, very much exceeding in yearly profit and content, the ſmall charges which they have uſed to have been at for the Pourveyance or Proviſions for the Kings Houſhold.

Take his Fee-farme Rents which do amount unto above *threeſcore thouſand pounds per annum*; but according to their firſt and primitive ſmall reſervation, though the Lands thereof be now improved, and raiſed

raiſed in ſome a ten, and in others a twelve to one more then they were then accompted to be either in the intentions of the Donors or Donees, and many other his Fee-Farmes of ſome caſuall Profits, and Revenues granted to Cities and Corporations, which do now ten to one exceed what they were when they were firſt granted.

Grant and confirme to the *Vulgus* or Common people many great immunities and Priviledges, as Aſſart Lands, and permit them to enjoy in his own Lands and Revenue large Common of Paſture, and Common of Eſtovers and Turbary in his Forreſts and Chaces; and protect from oppreſſion in that which are holden of their Meſne Lords, their Copihold Lands, Cuſtomes and Eſtates; which being at firſt but temporarily permitted and allowed *& patientia & charitate in quoddam jus tranſierunt*, are now by an accuſtomed and continued charity, taken to be a kind of Tenant Right and Inheritance. Grants and permits many Charters of Liberties, Privileges and Freedoms to the Cities, Boroughs and Towns Corporate of *England* and *Wales*, and to the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, all Iſſues, Fines, and Amerciaments returned and impoſed upon them in any of the Kings Cours, freedome from payment of Tolls and Laſtage in their way of an univerſall and diffuſed Trade in all places of *England*: and for a ſmall Fee Farme Rent of *Fifty pounds per annum* for the Kings Tolls at *Queen-Hithe*, *Billingſgate*, and other places in the City of *London*, accepted in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third, ſuffers them to have and receive *in ſpecie*, or mony towards their own Pourveyance, as much as would goe a good way in his.

Ex antiquo Codice M.S. de cuſtomes de London in Bibliotheca Cl. viri Galfridi Palmer Milit. & Baronetti Attorn. Generalis Regis Caroli ſecundi.

Allows the Tenants in antient Demeſn their Exemptions

Coke Comment. in Artie. ſuper Chartas 542 543.

tions from the payment of Toll for their Houſhold Proviſions, which in the opinion of Sir *Edward Coke* was at the firſt in regard of their helping to furniſh the Kings houſhold Proviſions: and ſuffers the Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Colleges and Halls therein; Colleges of *Winchester* and *Eaton*, and the Reſients in the *Cinque Ports*, and *Rumney Marſh*, to enjoy a Freedom from Subſidies.

Act of Parliament for Subſidies in 3 & 4 *Car. primi.*

Who, together with all the people of *England*, may by the Accompt of benefits received by, and from him, and his Royall Progenitors and Predeceſſors, know better how to value them, if they had not received them; and if he ſhould but retire himſelf into himſelf, and withdraw his bounties from us.

Or take his Cuſtomes and Impoſts inward and outward, Reliefs, Ayds, Subſidies, Fifteens, Tenths, and Firſt-fruits, Profits of his Seals, Præ-fines, Poſt-fines, Licences, and Pardons for alienation of Lands, Fines upon Formedons and reall Actions, at the full value and rate which the Law will allow, and the riſe of money might perſwade him unto; or take all occaſions to invade or clip the peoples Liberties and Privileges, as they do his.

Charles Loyſeau traicté des Seigneuries.

Or ſeiſe and take advantage of the forfeitures of our ſufficiently miſuſed Fairs and Markets, which without the many inconveniences of *Barrage*, Billets *peages*, or Tolls taken at many places as they paſs thither; as the people of *France*, and our *Faſhion* makers are tormented with, do yield and ſave the people yearly in that which otherwiſe would be loſt ſome *hundred of thouſands pounds per annum*, or ſhould withdraw his favours and countenance from the Trade which our Merchants have into forreign Parts ſince the Reign of Queen *Mary*, by

by the benefits and blesings of the Leagues and Alliances of him & his Royall Progenitors made with forreign Princes, continued with a great yearly charge of Embassadours Ordinary and Extraordinary sent and received, and render it to be no no more then it was in the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the difference of the gain of forreign Trade and Merchandize, betwixt the little which was then, and that which is now, by reason of the *East-Indie*, *Turkie*, *Muscovie*, *Ligorne*, and *East-land* Trades, and our many flourishing *American* Plantations would appear to be some *millions sterling* money in a year.

And were notwithstanding never so gratefull to our King for it; as the *English* Merchants of *Calais* were, whilst King *Edward* the Third caused the Staple of Wool to be kept there, who so ordered the matter, as the King spent nothing upon Souldiers, in defence of the Town, which was wont to cost him *eight thousand pounds per annum*; and the Mayor of that Town could in *Anno* 51 of the Reign of that King, furnish the Captain of the Town upon any Rode to be made with one hundred Bill-men, and two hundred Archers of Merchants and their Servants, without any wages. *Stows* Survey of *London*.

Or if the Peoples Liberties, acquired by the munificence and Indulgence of our Kings since the making and confirming of our *Magna Charta*, in the ninth year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Third, now 437 years ago, when they took it to be for their good as well as the Kings, to give him a *Fifteenth* part of all their Moveables (not by a conniving and unequall, but a more real and impartiall Taxation) in recompence, and as a thankfull Retribution for their Liberties 9 *H.* 3.

then

then granted and confirmed) which are now as many again, or do farre exceed them, were but justly valued; or if the benefits accrewed unto forreign Merchants, or those of our own Nation, by the *Charta Mercatoria*, granted by King *Edward* the First in the 31 year of his Reign to the Merchants Strangers, and confirmed by Act of Parliament in *Anno* 27 *Ed.* 3. for the releasing of an antient Custome and Duty to the Kings of *England*, of permitting their Officers and Servants to take what the King pleased out of Forreign Commodities, and Merchandize brought into *England* upon payment of such rates as he pleased, which amount unto no small yearly profit for an Exchange and grant by the Merchants Strangers of *three pence per pound* (now called the *Petit Customes*) of all forreign Merchandises imported, except Wines; for every Sack of Wool *forty pence*, for every 300 Wolfels *forty pence*, and for every last of Leather to be exported half a mark over and above the Duties payable by Denizens, were but rightly estimated.

Or the benefits which the Subiects of *England* have had and received by the Act of Parliament made in *Anno* 14 *Ed.* 3. granting that all Merchants, Denizens and Aliens may freely and safely come into the Realme of *England*, which before they could not, or durst not adventure to do without speciall licence and safe conduct under the great, or some part of the Seal of *England*, with their Goods and Merchandize, and safely tarry and return, paying the Subsidies and Customes reasonably due: together with the ease and benefit, but to the great loss and damage of the Crown, which the Merchants of *England* as well as those of forreign Parts have by the loss of *Calais* since Queen *Maries*

time,

time, and the remove of the Staple from thence, whither all Goods Exported out of *England* were to be first brought, & a Custome Inward the second time paid, and for so much (which may be believed to be the greatest part) as was again from thence Exported into other Countries, the Customes a third time paid, which made the Customes and Subsidies only for Goods Exported in the later end of the Reign of King *Edward* the Third, and during the Reigns of King *Richard* the Second, *Henry* the Fourth, *Henry* the Fifth, and the beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth, as appeareth by the Records of the Exchequer to amount unto *threescore*, or *threescore* and *ten thousand* pounds *per annum*, which according to the valuation of mony at this day, saith Sir *John Davies*, the ounce of Silver being raised from *twenty pence* unto *five shillings*, would amount unto *two hundred thousand pounds* sterling *per annum*. And the difference betwixt the payment of Customes and Subsidies then paid three times over for one and the same thing, and the payment of it but once, as is now used, with many other great benefits beyond a valuation not here particularized.

Sir *John Davies* Treatise of Impositions.

And consider how unworthy it would be for the Natives and People of *England*, after many Knights Fees, and Lands freely given and granted by the Kings Royall Progenitors to their Forefathers and their Heirs, to be holden by Knight-service and *in Capite*; of which, if the *sixty thousand* Knights Fees, and more reckoned by antient Authors, should be no greater a number then *ten thousand*, and valued but at *twenty* pounds *per annum*, as they were reckoned *in anno primo Edwardi secundi*, they would amount unto *two hundred thousand* pounds *per annum*; and if but at

three hundred pounds *per annum*, which is now the leaſt improvement, would amount unto *three Millions per annum*, beſides great quantities of other Lands being twice or thrice as much more in the ſeverall Reigns of his Majeſties Royall Progenitors, freely granted and given unto others of them and their Heirs to be holden in *Socage*, to endeavour to extinguiſh the right uſe of them, and forget their Obligations to their Prince and Common Parent, and his Royall Progenitors.

And in too many of their Actions and buſineſs cozen or beg all they can from him; and inſtead of ſaying *Domine quid retribuam*, Lord what ſhall I render unto thee for all thy benefits, make it the greateſt of their care, imployment, and buſineſs, not only to take, but keep from him all they can, even at the ſame time when they had obteyned of him an unparralleld Act of Indempnity and Oblivion, and to forget all their evil deſignes and offences intended or committed againſt him and his bleſſed Father, and to pardon and give them as much as *fifteen* or *ſixteen millions* ſterling in the Arrears of his own Revenue and *two* or *three hundred millions* Sterling at leaſt for the forfeiture of theirs. And might have remembred, how they promiſed him their lives and fortunes, and to be his Tenants *in Corde*; and with what a Princely and Fatherly affection he told their Repreſentatives, that *he was ſorry to ſee ſo many of his good people come to ſee him at* Whitehall, *and had no meat to feed or entertain them*; and how aſhamed and unwilling they are in their ordinary and daily Actions and Affairs to come behind or be upon the ſcore one to another in their reciprocations, retributions, and retorns of gratitudes, and take it to be a diſparagement not to out-vie or undo one another

another therein: how willingly they can part with their money to their children at School, to make Oblations, or Presents to their School-masters at their Intermissions or Breaking up of School at *Christmas*, *Easter*, or *Whitsontyde*; a course newly invented by School-masters to better their Allowances and Incomes; and chargeable enough to the Parents, as may appear by the Offerings at a *Christmas*, made unto some Capital School-Masters, which have singly amounted unto *five* or *six hundred pounds*, which with the Beds and Furniture, and silver Spoons to be brought thither by the Boarders, and left behind them at their departure, do make as great or a greater charge to many Parents, then what they were ever rated for the Pourveyance: And how accustomed and willing an expence all people are desirous to put themselves unto *pro honestate domus*, for the good and content of any Inne, Tavern, or Alehouse, to make them some recompence for but coming into those houses upon any occasion or necessity of business. And can notwithstanding so readily finde the way to that unchristian River of *Lethe* and sinne of unthankfulness, which God and all good men do abhorre, and the most fierce and savage of the Beasts of the field, & Fowls of the Ayr do scorn to be guilty of, and make it their business to desire the King to foregoe his Pourveyance, and take a seeming recompence of *fifty thousand pounds per annum* for it of the moyty of the Excise to be raised out of the Moans and Laments of the multitude, which are the labouring and poorer sort of the people, to free richer and better able from their heretofore small Payments or Contributions in Cattle, and other Provisions for the Royall Pourveyance, now that *England* enjoyeth a

greater plenty then ever it did by ſome hundred thouſand Acres of Fenne Lands drained, many Foreſts and Chaſes deafforreſted many Parks converted unto Tillage or Paſture, great quantities of other Lands incloſed; and as much or more of Abby and Religious Lands retorned into Lay-hands, fewer Taxes and publique Aſſeſsments by one to ten, then are in the Kingdomes and Dominions of *Spain*, *France*, Empire of *Germany*, and other Kingdomes and Principalities of *Chriſtendome*, the Republique of *Venice*, and that Corporation of Kings, the States of *Holland*, and the united Provinces, greater Improvements of Lands and prices for the fruits of the Earth, then former ages ever ſaw, or attained unto, ten to one more Cattel, Sheep, Swine, and Poultry fed and ſold in *England* then formerly; a freedome from the Popes and *Romes* former and many & daily heavy Taxations, carrying away much of the Revenues thereof, the univerſality of the people 10 or 20 times richer in moveables and houſehold Furniture then ever their Forefathers were, every man of 10 or 20 *l.* Land *per annum*, now having one, if not many pieces of Plate in his houſe (heretofore not to be found but in the houſes of the Nobility or perſons of great quality) many Alehouſe-keepers, a piece of Plate, if not as many as his occaſions call for, inſtead of Black pots; every Artizan a piece or more of Plate; and many of the richer ſort of Citizens, Merchants, and Retaylors, do take themſelves to be diſparaged & the *Sons of contempt*, if they have not half; and others almoſt all their Table-ſervice in Silver Plate, their Dyning Rooms, and Lodging Chambers, richly hung with Tapeſtry of 30, 40, or 60 *l.* a ſuit, too many of their Wives hung with Pearl Neck-laces,

Diamond

Diamond Lockets, and the most costly sort of Jewels, and little Tablets of their Husbands Pictures richly enameld or set in gold at the charge of 15 or 20 *l.* a piece, to hang at the outside of their hearts; and some of the retailing part of them think they come to farre behind their betters, if they have not a kind of State or Carpets to spread within their Chambers or Apartments, or shall not be enough talked of or looked upon if they have not an *Indian* Foot-boy with a Collar of Silver about his neck to attend them; and their delicacies and wantonness better attended then the afterwards destroyed and vagabond *Jews* ever had, when the Almighty sent his Prophets to preach, and inveigh against their excessive pride and wickedness, a greater by many degrees more then heretofore increase of Trade, untill our long and accursed Rebellion spoyled it; more money put by Countrymen, and such as were not Traders, to Interest and Usury (which may shew how great an overplus many have beyond their necessary expences) then former ages were acquainted with as much Wood and Timber sold in our late times of prodigality, as would have bought the Fee-simple and Inheritance of all or the greatest part of the Lands of the Kingdome, many Rivers made navigable, and Havens repaired, the loss of Cattle, and damage by Inundations and some unruly Rivers prevented by several Statutes or Commissions of Sewers, Depopulations prohibited, many an unjust Title in concealed Lands made good after sixty years quiet possession, Interest for money lent, reduced to a lower rate then formerly, and Brocage forbidden, divers Statutes restraining Aliens not being denizend to Trade or keep Shops, the bringing of silver Bullion into *England* by our Merchants encouraged

encouraged, transportation of Gold and Silver prohibited, Merchants of *Ireland* and Aliens ordained to employ their moneys received in *England* upon the Commodities thereof, many great Factories and Trades erected and encouraged, the Lands of *Wales* greatly improved, and freedome, formerly denyed, had of Trade and Commerce with them; the Marches of *Wales* secured from the Incursions of the *Welch* and the Northern Counties from those of the *Scots*; abundance of Markets and Fairs granted more then formerly; great store of Cattle brought in yearly from *Ireland* and *Scotland*; and many a good and beneficiall Law and Act of Parliament made to remedy the peoples grievances, and better enabling them to performe those very ancient and legall duties of Pourveyances, or Compositions for them.

Which may with us be understood to be the more reasonable, when the Pourveyance or Compositions for them in *England*, if they did yearly charge the people, or amount unto, as they did not, *fifty or sixty five thousand pounds per annum*, or thereabouts, did not yearly draw out of their Purses or Estates so much as that which is yearly laid out in their buying of *Babies*, *Hobby-horses*, and *Toyes* for their Children to spoyl, as well as to play withall: or in the yearly charge of the Counties in the amending of the High-wayes, *Treatments* given to *Harvest* folk, Expences of an Harvest *Goose* or *Seed-Cake*, given to their Plowmen; and keeping a Wake or Parish Feast every year, or the monies which the good women in every Parish and County do gladly rid themselves of in their Gossipings at the Birth of their Neighbours Children, and many other most triviall, chearfull, and pleasing disbursements; and nothing

thing near ſo much as this laſt years exceſs in the wearing of *Perrukes* or *Periwigs*; ſome at three pounds, others at five or ten pounds price, which Clerks, and the ſmalleſt ſize of Tradeſmen and Journymen, Apprentices, Barbers, and Vintners boys muſt of neceſſity have to hide their heads and little wit in. Or in the womens long & needleſs Trains, or unreaſonable length of their Gowns (every Lady or Gentlewoman, or many ridiculous proud Citizens Wives being certainly not Dutcheſſes or Counteſſes, or allowed to have their Trains carried up) to ſhew the length of their vanities, and informe the Common people, who do with abhorrence behold them how much better it would be to beſtow that *ten* or *twenty pounds per annum*, ſo fooliſhly expended, upon the Poor in charity and almes deeds, then to make their tails the Beeſoms or Deputy-Scavengers of the ſtreets or places where they walk; or the mony which hath been lately expended in altering or putting too many of the Common people into the low crowned little Hats or flat Caps, to cover the folly of every *Abſalom* or Inhabitant in a hideous buſh of hair or Periwig; or their adorning them with as many Ribbons, as the vanities they are guilty of: or in the yearly or never murmured at charges or expences of almoſt all ſorts of people, as well in the Countries as Cities, in the exchanging or following of Faſhions, as if they were to make all the haſt poſsible they could to purchaſe them, leſt there ſhould not be fools enough in the Nation, or that the ridiculous *French Ape* ſhould not have enough to be of his Livery or Retinue.

And as to the ſeverall kinds of all thoſe ſeverall particulars, would make the foot of the Accompt to be a great deal more then that of the Pourveyance

or Compoſitions for them, which was ſo eaſie and petit, as in moſt of the Counties of *England* it was many times not ſingly rated or aſſeſſed, but was joyned with ſome other Aſſeſſe. And in *Kent*, where ten or twenty times more being gained by the Kings reſidence at *Weſtminſter*, more was paid then in any one County of *England*, was ſo little felt and regarded, as a Tenant paying *One hundred pounds* rent *per annum* for his Land, did not think it worth his care to reckon it to his Landlord, and demand an allowance for it. The Counties and Places which did pay moſt towards the furniſhing of the Kings Houſehold proviſions, being thoſe which abound moſt with them, and were the greateſt gainers by their neighbourhood to the conſtant reſidence of the King and his Courts of Juſtice: And thoſe which were more remote, had but little charged upon them, as all the 13 Shires of *Wales* but *three hundred ſixty pounds per annum*, *Herefordſhire One hundred eighty pounds per annum*, and that large County of *York* as big as three others, but *four hundred ninty five pounds per annum*.

And may tell us how irrationall and uneven it will be for the people of *England* to rank with or above the care of their ſouls and Religion, their endeavours to preſerve their Liberties, Cuſtomes and Privileges, ſome of which are hard and ſevere enough, as the forfeiture of the Widows Eſtates for life in their deceaſed Husbands Copyhold Eſtates of Inheritance for marrying a ſecond Husband, unleſs they ſhall come into the Court Baron of the Lord of the Manor riding upon a *Black Ram*, and acknowledge ſuch a fault committed: or the cuſtome of the Manor of *Balſhale* in the County of *Warwick*, where the Lord of the Manor was to divide the

the Goods and perſonall Eſtate of the deceaſed, with his Wife and Children: the cuſtome of the Manor of *Brails* in the ſame County, not to marry their Daughters, or to make their Sons Prieſts without licence of the Lord of the Manor: or of the Manor of *Brede* in the County of *Suſſex*, where the Widows are not to be endowed, or have dower of any of the Lands of their firſt Husband, if they ſhall marry again. The cuſtome of ſome Manors that the Copiholder ſhall not ſell his Lands unto a Stranger, untill he ſhall have firſt offered it unto the next of Kin, or Neighbour *ab oriente ſolis*, dwelling on the Eaſt ſide of him, who giving as much as others would do for it, are to have it: or where the Copiholder is to give his Lord a certain ſumme of money towards his charges in the time of Warre; or to forfeit his land, if ſummoned unto the Lords Court, & doth wilfully make default: or that the Lord or Lady of the Manor of *Coveny* in the County of *Cambridge*, ſhould have for every Fornication or Adultery committed in the Manor, a *Lecherwyte*, or penalty of 5 *s.* and 2 *d.* for ſelling a Hog without licence of the Lord of that Manor; and *five ſhillings* for a Licence for any one of the Tenants Daughters to be married. And yet do all they can to infringe and aboliſh thoſe iuſt, ancient, and legall Rights and Privileges of the Kings which ſhould protect and defend them and theirs; and being *rationabilia & legitimè præſcripta* moſt reaſonably and lawfully preſcribed ought to be *inviolabilia, quia nec divino jurì nec legibus naturæ, & Gentium, ſive municipalibus contradicunt*, inviolable when they contradict not the Laws of God, Nature, and Nations, and the Laws of the Land, as if all that is to be found in our Laws, and reaſonable Cuſtomes ſhould be only to

Ad Cur. tent. ibid. Anno 5 & 8 *E.* 3.

Gloſ. in verb. uſq; ad hoc tempus C. Servitium 18. *q.* 2.

protect the peoples Rights and Liberties, and the inferiour Members of the Body Politique, and to diminish and abrogate that of the Kings, the superiour more noble, and therefore the more to be respected; or as if the power of a Prince should be the better when it is weakest; a blind or decrepit *pennyless* Captain or Generall more usefull for their Warres then a *Sampson* a *David*, or a *Solomon* as full of Riches as Wisdome, and a Wooden Sword more for that purpose then one of Iron and Steel, or that of *Goliah*.

How unjust as well as unreasonable it would be for the People of *England*, to rack and raise the Rents and rates of their Lands and Commodities, & increase their own Revenues and prices of victuals and household provisions, five or six to one more then it was when the Compositions for the Pourveyance was agreed upon in the third or fourth year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and lay the burden thereof only upon the King, make him to be as an *Amorite* or Stranger in our *Israel*, and his own dominions, paying an enhaunced and oppressing Rate and Interest for food and provisions for himself and his household: and to receive his rents and other monies due unto him after the old rate, and buy at the new, take little more then *four pence* instead of a *shilling* in every summe which is paid him, and pay *twelve pence* for every *groats* worth which he hath occasion to buy, and drive or inforce him by buying all by the penny, and being left to the mercy of the Sellers to such a prejudiciall necessity or custome as would certainly undoe and ruine all the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Tradesmen, Mechanicks, and People of *England*, if they should but imitate him. And would without the help of our Sectaries or Levellers, have

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ere now deſtroyed and ruïned the two famous Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, thoſe great Lights and Fountains of Learning in our Nation, and have brought their Towring Colledges Halls, and glorious Buildings into their Rubbidge, or little more then a ſtory to talk of as Travellers ſometimes do of the heretofore Univerſity or Publique School of *Stamford*, if the Act of Parliament in 18 *Eliz*, had not better provided for them, and ordained, that a third part of the rents of the Lands belonging unto them, ſhould be for ever reſerved and paid in Corn, Malt, and other Proviſions at their election.

Or now to deny it him, when as if he or his Father, or Royall Progenitors could have foreſeen any diſlike or complaining of ſuch an ancient and unqueſtionable Right of the Crown, he or they might by a reſtraint of their Bounties and Indulgencies have made themſelves not only ſavers, but gainers by it; or reſerved more then that in their multituds of Grants and Fee-Farme Rents.

And did never as *Cromwell*, that diſſembling and devouring *Hiena* or *Wolfe of the Evening*, dig or teare up by the roots as many of our Laws and Liberties as he could, upon a pretence of defending and protecting them, call our *Magna Charta* in the worſt *Latin* that ever Brewer or *Engliſhman* ſpake, *Magna Farta*, impriſon the Lawyers that pleaded for the Peoples liberties, and was ſo little ſenſible of their being tired or impoveriſhed with Taxes, as he could, when he was lieutenant Generall of the Army of Reforming *Harpies*, give ſome Gentlemen of the County of *Bedford*, who complained of their heavy burdens, and the poverty of that County, no better an anſwer or eaſe,

then *that he would never believe they were unable to pay Taxes as long as they could whiſtle when they did drive their Plows and Carts.*

Nor did after the horrid Murder of his Father, and his own Exile and ſufferings by an almoſt *twenty years* Rebellion of the greateſt part of his Subjects, (grown rich with the plunder and ſpoyl of thoſe that adhæred unto him; and having deſtroyed the Sheep, can now as if they were innocent, appear in Sheeps clothing,) enforce thoſe that rebelled againſt him and his Royall Father to compound, as King *H.3.* did his Rebellious People (all but the unhappy *Robert Ferrers* Earl of *Derby*, the Heirs of *Simon de Mountfort* Earl of *Leiceſter*, and ſome few others) for their pardons or redemption of their forfeited Lands, by his Commiſsion, or *dictum de Kenelworth*, according to the nature of their ſeveral Delinquencies, ſo as the greateſt Fines ſhould not exceed five years, and the loweſt not be leſs then two years of the then true yearly value of their Lands and Eſtates, Neither as the late pretended Parliament and *Oliverian Tormentors* of all that were good, did in a more ſevere manner, when they forfeited, and would not permit many of the Loyall Party at all to compound, and conſtrained the reſt to compound for a ſuppoſed fighting againſt the King, when it was well known, that they did really fight, and ſuffer for him; made them to pay great and exceſſive Fines, ſome according to a third, and others a half of the full yearly value of their Lands and Eſtates; and others in what arbitrary way they pleaſed for their perſonal Eſtates, and moneyes due unto them: And after they had proceeded ſo farre in the ruining of them, and granted them a ſlender Act of Oblivion, choaked with a great many

many of *Proviſos*, did upon the loyall Attempts of ſome of them, to recall their King and Liberties, *Decimate*, and make thoſe alſo that had not therein offended their *Maſterſhips* of Sin and Rebellion, to pay and compound for a *Tenth* of their Eſtates, as if Loyalty had been a ſin, and like that of *Adam*, the firſt Inhabitant in the world, been to be puniſhed in all the loyall Party, and their Generations, ſqueeſe their Eſtates, or require any Contributions, or Summes of money of them more then of all the Loyall Party, towards the payment of many *hundred thouſand pounds* ſterling in Arrear, to themſelves and the Souldiers which had been before imployed to ruine him, when after his moſt happy Reſtauration, he was contented for the quiet and welfare of the Nation to pay it out of his own Revenues & the publick and generall Contributions.

Nor did in his Act of Parliament for a generall Pardon and Indempnity inſert any *Proviſo* for their good adhæring towards him and his Royall Crown and dignity; or compel them as is uſually done in caſes of Pardons for Felony or Manſlaughter to find Sureties for their better behaviour towards him and his People.

But gave way unto his extraordinary mercy and compaſsion to a People who in the Career of their Sins, Rebellion, and Rapine, could not find the way to pity the ſad condition of their Souls, Bodies, and Eſtates, and in all that concerned the good and welfare of his People, was willing to imitate and remember that Maxime of his bleſſed father the *Martyr*, that *the Peoples Liberties did ſtrengthen the Kings Prerogative, and that the Kings Prerogative is to defend the Peoples Liberties*; And was lately heard to ſay, that *he would not, if he might, be abſolute, or not reſtrained in many things by the*

Laws

Laws which he or his Royall Progenitors had made or granted, that the Laws of England *were the best Laws in the world, that if the wiſeſt men in the world had been appointed to make Laws, they could have made no better; and that if they had not been made, he would moſt willingly make the ſame again.*

How little would be gained to the people by denying him the Pourveyance, or Compoſitions for them, who hath a juſt, moſt antient, and legall right to thoſe their ſmall Retributions, if he ſhould reſtrain the bitings and oppreſsion of their Markets and Merchandize, or by his removing his Reſidence and Courts of Juſtice from *Weſtminſter*, make *London* and her twelve adjacent Counties, *viz. Middleſex, Kent, Surrey, Suſſex, Southampton, Eſſex, Hertford, Bedford, Cambridge, Huntington, Buckingham,* and *Northamptonſhires,* to looſe more then forty times as much every year by it: Although he ſhould not abate or bring down the rates of Rents and Proviſions ſo low as King *Edward* the Sixth did intend to do, when to ſatisfie ſome of the diſcontented Commons and People in Armes and Rebellion againſt him, he did undertake, *that there ſhould be an Act of Parliament in the next enſuing Parliament, to leſſen and reduce the Rents of Lands (ſcarce half ſo high and unreaſonable as now they are) to what they had been forty years before.*

Sir *John Heywards* Hiſtory of King *Edward* the 6th

And how unequal it would be, that the People ſhould by infringing of the Lawes, and by the improvement and high rack of their Lands and Commodities, take advantage of their own doing of wrong unto others, and that the Citizens of *London*, and the Inhabitants of the twelve adjacent Counties ſhould deſire his Reſidence to be ſo near his *Chamber of London*, and

and make him by the taking away of his Pourveyance ſo great a looſer by it; when if like the Sun in the Firmament, he ſhould diffuſe and carry his light and heat to all the parts of his Kingdom, and not make *London* and its neighbouring Counties an *Eaſt* or *Weſt-Indies*, and the reſt of the Kingdome to be as a *Greenland*, either by removing his Courts and Reſidence to *Worceſter* or *Ludlow* towards *Wales*, or to *York*, the People of *London*, and the neighbouring Counties would as ſoon lament his abſence and removall, as he would find the eaſe and benefit of it: as his Royall Father King *Charles* the *Martyr* did in the year 1640, when he was at *Newcaſtle* with his Court and Army in the Borders of *Scotland*, where the rate or price which he allowed at *London* for the Proviſions of his Houſhold, according tothe Compoſitions for the Pourveyance, appeared to be ſo much above the Market rates, as the People brought it in ſo plentifully, as he was enforced by his Proclamation to forbid the bringing in of ſuch an overplus.

And may to their coſt hereafter believe that they ſhal be as little gainers by that ſmall yearly ſum of mony, which they do but think they ſhall ſave by the not paying the Compoſitions for the Pourveyance, or by the Kings acquitall of it, as they have been, or may be in his releaſe of his Tenures in *Capite*, and by Knights ſervice; when they dream of that which may be imagined to be a benefit; but when they are waking, will never be found to be ſo, and will in the yearly expence or accidents of the better and richer part of the People in the charges of finding Offices, defraying the Fees of Eſcheators and Feodaries, many Writs Proceſs, and Suits in that which was the Court of Wards and Liveries, and their payment

payment of Rents & Compoſitions for Wardſhips will not be enough to ſatisfie, or ſet againſt the very many great oppreſsions, miſchiefs, and inconveniences which ſince the taking away of that Court, and the Tenures *in Capite* and by Knights ſervice have fallen upon the Orphans or fatherleſs Children of that part of the People and their Eſtates, when the Wolves ſhall be made the Keepers of the Lambs, and every indigent or waſtfull father in Law ſhall be a Guardian to thoſe whoſe Eſtates he makes it his buſineſs to ſpend and ruine, or to transferre upon his own Children: and the charge and trouble of Petitions at the Councell Board, or more tedious Suits in Chancery to be relieved againſt them; the pay of more Life-guards, or a ſmall ſtanding Army (to keep the People within the bounds of their duty, and ſecure good Subjects from the miſchief intended by the bad) frequent Muſters of the Trained Bands more then formerly, and of an Army to be hired upon an occaſion of an Invaſion, or the transferring the *ſedem belli*, or miſeries of warre into an Enemies Country, much whereof would not have needed to be, if the Tenures *in Capite*, and by Knight-ſervice, thoſe ſtronger Towers and Forts of our *David*, thoſe Horſemen and Charriots of our *Iſrael*; and alwayes ready Garriſons compoſed of the beſt and worthieſt men of our Nation; not hirelings taken out of the *Vulgus*, nor unlettered, unskilfull, and uncivilized, nor rude or debauched part of the people; but of thoſe who would fight *tanquam pro aris & focis*, as they and their worthy Anceſtors ever uſed to do, for the good and honour of their King and Country, and the preſervation of their own Families, as being obliged unto it by the ſtrongeſt tyes and obligations of law

law and gratitude, which ever were, or could be laid upon the fortunes Eſtates, Souls and Bodies of men, that would have a care but of either of them.

Or to put in the Ballance againſt the benefits which they had in the preſervation of their Woods, recording their diſcents and titles to their Lands, and many a Deed and Evidence which would otherwiſe have been loſt, or not eaſie to be found, and the help and ayd which their heirs in their infancies have never failed of in all their Suits and Concernments.

And the ſeldome abuſes of ſome naughty Pourveyors, and the complaints thereby do not any thing neer amount unto the immenſe gains of the people, of ſome *millions ſterling per annum*, in their vaſt improvements of their Lands and Eſtates by the rack and riſe of rents enhaunce of Servants and Labourers wages, and all commodities in all parts of the Kingdome before and ſince the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the Compoſitions for the Pourveyance were made and agreed upon, may ſeem but a very ſmall yearly Retribution to the King or his Royall Progenitors for permitting ſo much as ſhall be reaſonable of it: And the People of *England* might better allow him thoſe ſmall and legall advantages, which are, and will be as much for publique good as his own, then they do themſelves in many of their own affairs one with another in many of their particular & private ends & advantages; wherein the will and bequeſts of the dead & their Hoſpitalls, Legacies, or Gifts to charitable uſes, are not, nor have been ſo well managed as they ought to be.

As may be inſtanced in thoſe multitudes of charitable Legacies or Gifts in lands, originally cut out and proportioned to the maintenance of certain numbers

of poor, or for ſome particular uſes, which by the increaſe and improvement of Rents before and ſince the diſſolution of the Abbies, Religious Houſes, and Hoſpitals, did very much ſurmount the proportions which were at the firſt allowed, or intended for them.

And with more Reaſon and Juſtice, then the City of *London*, and many of their Guilds and Fraternities do now enjoy divers Lands which were given for Lamps, and other ſuperſtitious uſes, for which they compounded by order of the Councell Board with King *Edward* the Sixth for *twenty thouſand pounds*, and more then that, which that and many other Cities and Towns do take and receive for Tolls, which being many times only granted for years; or upon ſome temporary occaſions are ſince kept and retained as rights: beſides many Gifts and Charitable Uſes ſince the diſſolution of the Abbies and Religious Houſes, amounting to a very great yearly value, which by the improvement and riſe of Rents, beyond the proportion of the Gifts, or the intention of the Givers, have been either conveyed by Jyntures or leaſes to wives or children, or much of the overplus which came by the improvement, or concealed Charitable Uſes, converted by the Governours of many a City and Town Corporate, to the maintenance of themſelves, the Worſhip of the Corporation, and many a comfortable Feaſt and Meeting for the pretended good of the Common people thereof, who are but ſeldome, if at all the better for it. Some of which not to mention any of greater bulk or value, may appear in a few inſtances inſtead of a multitude of that kind diſperſed in the Kingdom as two Cloſes of Land, or Meadow Ground lying in the Parish of *Shoreditch* in the County of *Middleſex*, given by *Simon Burton*, Citizen and

Heylins Hiſtory of the Reformation of the Church of *England*.

and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, in the year 1579. unto St. *Thomas* Hoſpital upon condition, that the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpitall ſhould yearly give unto 30 poor Perſons of the ſaid Pariſh, on the 21, 22, or 23 dayes of *December* for ever the ſumme of *eight pence* a piece. Mr. *William Hanbury*, Citizen and Whitebaker of *London*, did by a Surrender in the year 1595. give unto *Elizabeth Spearing* certain Copihold Lands in *Stebunheath* and *Ratcliffe* in the ſaid County, to pay the Parſon and Church-wardens of the ſaid Pariſh for ever, to the uſe of the poor People there, two and fifty ſhillings yearly, which by conſent of the Pariſh, is by twelve pence every Wedneſday weekly beſtowed upon the Poor abroad. And Mrs. *Alice Hanbury* Widow by her will did in the ſame year give unto Mr. *George Spearing* a Tenement in the ſaid Pariſh, wherein *William Bridges* a Taylor then dwelled, upon condition that the ſaid *George Spearing*, his Heirs and Aſſignes ſhould yearly pay to the Churchwardens of the ſaid Pariſh and their Succeſſors, to the uſe of the poor and impotent People, thirteen ſhillings and four pence. *Stows* Survey of *London.*

And that whether the King be enough recompenced, or not at all recompenced for his Pourveyance, it would be none of the beſt bargains for the Subjects of *England*, or their Poſterity, to exchange or take away ſo great and neceſſary a part of his Prerogative, or ſupport of Majeſty, as the Pourveyance or Compoſitions for them were, which in the Parliament in the 4*th* year of the Reign of King *James*, were held to be ſuch an inſeperable Adjunct of the Crown, and Imperiall dignity, as not to be aliened, and ſome few years after believed by that incomparable Sir

Francis Bacon, afterwards Lord Chancellor of *England*, to be a neceſſary *ſupport of the Kings Table, a good help, and juſtly due unto him*: And the Learned both in Law and Politiques in other Nations as well as our own, have told us that ſuch *Sacra Sacrorum* (as *Baldus*) and *Individua* (as *Cynus* termeth them, which *Juriſconſultorum communi quodam decreto*, by an uncontraverted opinion of all Lawyers, *nec cedi, nec diſtrahi, nec ulla ratione abalienari a ſummo principe poſſe*, cannot (as *Bodni* ſaith) be granted away, or releaſed, nor by any manner of way alienated or withholden from the Sovereign Prince; *nec ulla quidem temporis diuturnitate præſcribi poſſe*, nor by any length of time preſcribed againſt him; and are therefore by *Beſoldus* called *Imperii & Majeſtatis Jura & bona regno conjuncta incorporata, ſeu corona unita quæ princeps alienari nequit*; the Rights of Empire and Majeſty, and the goods and part of the Crown ſo incorporate and united unto it, as the Prince cannot alien them; which to attempt would not be much different from the endeavours to reſtrain a Prince by a Law not to receive or demand any Subſidies, Oblations, Civilities, or Reſpects from his People; which like a Law againſt the Word of God, or *contra bonos mores*, would by the opinion of our no leſs Judicious and Learned *Hobart*, *Bacon*, and *Hutton*, be voyd and of none effect, for the Preſents and good will of Inferiours unto their Superiours, (not bribes to corrupt Juſtice) either for favours done or to be done, is one of the antient and moſt noble Cuſtomes which mankind hath ever practiſed, and began ſo with the beginning or youth of the world, as we find the Patriarch *Jacob* ſending with his Sons to his then unknown Son *Joſeph*, beſides the money

Sir *Francis Bacons* letter to the Duke of *Buckingham*.

Baldus in proœmio feudorum & in Conſil. 274. *lib.* 3. *Cynus in l. ſi viva matre de bonis matern.*

Bodin de Repub. lib. 1.

Beſoldus diſſert. politic. Juridic. de Juribus Majeſtatis, ca. 9.

Geneſis c. 43.

ny which he give them to buy corn in *Egypt*, a Present of the *best fruits of the Country, a little Balm, and a little Honey, Spices and Myrrhe, Nuts and Almonds.*

Saul when he thought not of ever being a King, whilst he was busied in the enquiring for his Fathers Asses, did not think fit to goe unto *Samuel* the man of God, who was then accompted honourable, unless he had a Present to bring him. 1 *Reg.ca.*10. *v.*15. & 25.

Most of the People of the East brought Presents unto their Kings, as was seen in the splendour and greatness of *Solomon*, and *sine quibus*, as *Grotius* saith, *Reges non adire solebant*, did not without presents come a near their Kings; and was a Custome long after not forgotten by the Kings or Wisemen coming out of the *East* to worship & adore our blessed Saviour at his Birth. *Grotius Annotat. ad vet. testamentum.*

The *Persians* in their Kings Progresses, did *munera offerre neque vilia vel exilia, neque nimis pretiosa & magnifica*, bring him Presents neither precious nor contemptible, from which *etiam Agricolæ & opifices*, Workmen, and Plowmen were not freed in bringing Wine, Oxen, Sheep, Fruits, and Cheeses, and the first Fruits of what the earth brought forth, *quæ non tributi, sed doni loco censebantur*, which were not received or given as Tributes, but as Oblations and Free gifts, which made the poor *Persian Synetus*, when he met with *Artaxerxes* and his Trayn in the way of his Progress, rather then fail of something to offer, hasten to the River, and bring as much water as he could in his hands, and with a chearfull countenance, wishes, and prayers for the health of the King present it unto him. *Ælianus Hist. variar. lib.* 1. *Brissonius de regno Persiæ lib.* 1.

Nor was not so altogether appropriate unto those Eastern Countries, where God spake first unto his People, and the Sun of his Righteousness did arise; but

but was long agoe practised in *England*, where the
Gervasius Tilburiensis. custome was, as *Gervasius Tilburiensis*, who wrote in the Reign of *Henry* the Second, and lived in the Reign of King *Henry* the First, informs us upon all Addresses to the King *quædam in rem & quædam in spem offerre*, to present the King with some or other Presents, either upon the granting of any thing, or the hopes which they had that he would do it afterwards: And so usually as there were *Oblata* Rolls or Memorialls kept of it in the Reign of King *John*, and some other the succeeding Kings, and the Queens, or their Royall Consorts, seldome escaped the tender of those gratitudes of *Aurum Reginæ*, Money or Gold presented unto them, as well as unto their Kings, and was a Custome not infrequent in the *Saxon* times, as appeareth by our *Doomsday* Book, the most exact and generall Survey of all the Kingdome, and so little afterwards neglected, as it was paid upon every Pardon of Life or Member, and so carefully collected, as it was long after in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third by an Inquisition taken after the death
20 *H.* 3. of *Gilbert de Sandford*, who was by Inheritance Chamberlain to the Queens of *England*, found that he had amongst many other Fees and Profits due unto him and his Heirs, by reason of that office *six pence per diem*, allowed for a Clark in the Court of Exchequer, to collect and gather the Oblation or Duty.

Neither can there be any reason given why the Clergie, for whom God the *ratio rationum* incomprehensible wisedome and greatest perfection ordained so great a Pourveyance for them in their Tythes and Oblations, should enjoy it, and his Vice-gerent and Protector of them be without it, the Nobility, and many of the Gentry, and Laity not want it either in kind, or

some

some other satisfaction for it, and all Cities, Corporations, Guilds, and Societies furnish out their grandeur and greatness derived only by reflection from that of the Kings, and he only be deprived of that which should maintain his hospitality, and was so usefull to all other Kings and Princes for the gaining of the affections of the People, *Et a concilier* (as *Loys de Orleans* saith) *L'amour de leurs subiects qui se prennent par le bouche & d'unir le peuple au Roy comme les pieds a la teste pour affermir le corps politique, et le lier par une gracieuse voire neces-saire correspondence*; and to procure the love of the people, who are taken by the mouth, and to fasten them unto the King, and the Feet unto the Head, strengthen the Body Politique, and unite all the parts thereof by a loving and necessary complyance, when he doth at the same time yearly pay and allow some *thousands* of *pounds* for the support and Pourveyance of his Counsel in the Marches of *Wales*, and his Judges and Justices of the Peace, and other Officers in the Kingdom for the administration of Justice.

Loys d'Orleans ouures de Parliament ca. 8

Exodus 22. *v.* 29.

Or for us to think that when God in his Government of his chosen people of *Israel*, in that his most righteous *Theocratie*, did command them not to delay the offerings of the First of their *Ripe Fruits* hand of their *Liquors*, and of *their Oxen and their Sheep*, and ordained, that *if Sheaf were forgotten in the time of Harvest, they were not to go again to fetch it*; and when *they did beat their Olive trees, they should not go over it again*; and *gathered their grapes, they should not glean them, for they should be for the Stranger, the Fatherless, and the Widow*, he would now be well pleased with such an unworthy sparing and avarice of Subjects, in withholding their Oblations from his Deputies, and disabling them from

Exodus 22. *v*: 29

Deut. 24. *v.* 19, 20, 21.

from relieving the Strangers, the Fatherleſs, and the Widows.

And that the rates of his houſhold proviſions being much the ſame, or very near unto thoſe which were agreed upon by the Juſtices of Peace of every County (who cannot be underſtood to be any Strangers to the rates and Market prices of every County) might not be now as cheap afforded as they were then, or when they were cheaper in the 23. year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, now not much above 130 years agoe, when 24 great Beeves were provided for a great and pompous Serjeants Feaſt at *Ely* houſe in *London*, where the King, Queen, and many of the Nobility, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* were preſent, (ſuch proviſions being then probably at a greater price then ordinary,) *for 26 s. 8 d. a piece from the Shambles, a Carcaſe of an Oxe at 24 s. one hundred fat Muttons at 2 s. 10 d. a piece, one and fifty great Veals at 4 s. 8 d. a piece, four and thirty Porks at 3 s 8 d. a piece, ninety one Pigs at 6 d. a piece, Capons ten dozen at 20 d. a piece, Kentiſh Capons nine dozen and a half at 12 d. a piece, Capons courſe nineteen dozen 6 d. a piece, Cocks of groſs ſeaven dozen & nine at 8 d. a piece, Cocks courſe fourteen dozen and eight at 3 d. a piece, Pullets the beſt at 2 d. ob. a piece, other Pullets 2 d. Pigeons thirty ſeaven dozen at 10 d. a dozen, and Larks three hundred and forty dozen at 5 d a dozen*; if the Magiſtrates of *England*, who are truſted by the Law with the Aſſize and correction of the rates and prices of victuals and houſhold proviſions, and the puniſhment of Ingroſſers, Foreſtallers, and Regrators, did not ſleep over their duty; or too many of the Juſtices of Peace, and Lords of Leets did not finde it to be more for their

Stows Survey of *London.*

own

own advantages to improve and raiſe their Lands to the higheſt rack, rather then reduce thoſe now exorbitant rates and prices into that order which the Laws and Statutes of *England* do intend they ſhould be.

There being no juſt cauſe to complain of our payments to the King for his Pourveyance, or any other of his neceſſary affairs, when the cry and daily complaints of our want of money, is not ſo much by reaſon of our want of Trade, as our want of wit, by miſpending that which ſhould regularly and orderly maintain us and our Families; and it is not our want of Trade, but our too much trading in pride, exceſs, and ſuperfluities, which hath brought the Nation into that *Hectique* Feaver, and almoſt incurable Conſumption, which hath now ſeiſed upon the vitalls of it, and would be very evident, if a ſtrict accompt and view were taken of what hath been needleſly and vitiouſly ſpent within theſe laſt twenty or thirty years more then formerly in Apparrel, Diet, Wine, Tobacco, Jewels, Coaches, new Faſhions; greater Portions given with Daughters, then our Forefathers could either have given or thought fitting; increaſe of Servants, Artificers and Labourers wages; gaming by women as well as men, great intereſt and Brocage paid for money, and buying upon Truſt to ſupport their vanities; and twenty millions ſterling lately ſpent in the enterteynment of the *Devil*, and a moſt horrid Rebellion, and ſeeking for a Liberty; to looſe all our own Liberties, and may give us to underſtand, that if we had that money again, which was ſo fooliſhly miſpended, thoſe that could then lay it out, and now want it, might ſubſcribe unto this undenyable truth, that there would be greater riches and leſs neceſsities

ſeen in *England*, then in any other Nation, and enough and more then enough to drive the Trade thereof; and that whilſt the back and belly have vyed who ſhould be moſt inordinate and profuſe, the improvement of Rents, Wages, and Commodities, have been to no better a purpoſe then to improve our vices, and the National as well as particular miſeries and damage, which are and will be the never failing concomitants and conſequents of it: For no reaſon can be given why we ſhould not as chearfully ſubmit to any thing that tends to the ſupport of the King and the Honour of the Nation, as every Citizen of *London* and man of Trade will do to the furniſhing of Pageants or publick Feaſts for the honor and Reputation of their City or Company, or as the Univerſities ſometime do in an Entertainment of the King, or their Chancellour, though they did at the ſame time contribute to the Pourveyance; or as the People of *England* did in the 5*th* year of the Reign of King *Edward* the 6th, when the Queen Regent of *Scotland* in her return out of *France* thither, deſiring to take her Journy through *England* was by the City of *London* preſented at her firſt coming with *Muttons, Beefe, Veals, Poultry, Wine, and all other ſorts of Proviſions neceſſary for the Entertainment of her, and her no ſmall Train*, even to *Eread and Fewell*; and when ſhe departed to goe for *Scotland*, was after great and Princely Entertainments by the King at *Whitehall* conducted by the Sheriffs of *London*, to whoſe care the King had committed it, as farre as *Waltham*, and by all the Sheriffs of all the Counties through which ſhe paſſed, untill ſhe came unto the Borders of *Scotland*, her Entertainment being provided by the Kings appointment at the charge of the Counties.

Heylin Eccleſia reſtaurata, or Hiſtory of the Reformation of the Church of *England. fol.* 114.

Nor

Nor can it be for the honour of the *Engliſh* Nation to come behind the *Jews*, that ſtiffe necked and Rebellious Race of Mankind in their kindneſs and returns unto their Kings and Princes, who notwithſtanding that pedagoguy and hard hand of Government, which the Almighty in his eternall Wiſdome found neceſſary to put upon them in their releaſing of Servants, and letting their Lands lye untilled every ſeaventh year, permitting their Debtors and Mortgagors or Venors in every *Jubile*, or 50 year, to enjoy their Lands and Eſtates, and to be at liberty: their many and many times Free-will and Thankſgiving Offerings, Peace Offerings, Sin-Offerings, coſtly Sacrifices, Feaſts unto the Lord, and Journeys to *Jeruſalem*, the Offerings which were brought and prepared for the building of the Tabernacle in ſuch aboundance (a readineſs and zeal not now to be found amongſt us, as formerly in the building of Churches, or repair of the Cathedral of St. *Paul*) as God directed *Moſes* by a Proclamation to reſtrain them from bringing any more: and their Males appearing three times in every year before the Lord not empty handed and their very large Offerings alſo at the Dedication of the Temple, when *Solomon* their King invited them unto it, and their *Corban* or money, often given to the Treaſury of it, could not forget their reſpects and duty to their Kings in their Preſents or Pourveyance for them and their Houſhold.

Levit. ca. 1. *v.* 2, 3. & *Levit.* 2, 3. & 25 *Exod.* 21, 22, 23, 29

Deut. 15. & 16.

When God would not ſuffer the Majeſty of Kings, ſhining as the beams & reflections of his divine Majeſty upon the face of *Moſes* when he came down out of the Mount from his conference with him to be abated or leſſened, but ſhewed his care of it in the ſevere puniſhment of the gain-ſaying of *Corah*, *Dathan*, & *Abiram*, and their

saying that *Moses* took too much upon him; and is, and ever hath been so essentiall, & very necessary to the preservation of Authority and Government, and the Subjects and People under it: as *Saul*, when he had incurred the displeasure of God and his Prophet *Samuel*, desired him not to dishonour him before the People. And *David*, when he heard how shamefully his Embassadours had been abused by the King of *Ammon*, ordered them to stay at *Jericho* untill *their beards were grown out*.

1 *Sam.* 15.

2 *Sam.* 10.

The *Romans*, who being at the first but *Bubulci* and *Opiliones*, a rude Company of Shepheards & Heardsmen, and were looked upon as such a base and rude Rabble, as the *Sabines* their Neighbours scorned to marry, or be allyed with them, did afterwards in their growing greatness, (which like a torrent arising from a small assembly of waters, did afterwards overrun and subdue the greatest part of the habitable World;) hold their *Consuls* in such veneration, as they had (as *Cicero* saith) *magnum nomen, magnam speciem, magnam majestatem*, as well as *magnam potestatem*, as great an outward respect and veneration as they had authority, and were so jealous and watchfull over it, as their Consul *Fabius* would rather lay aside the honour due unto his Father from a Sonne (of which that Nation were extraordinary observers) then abate any thing of it, and commanded his aged Father *Fabius*, the renowned rescuer and preserver of *Rome*, in a publique Assembly to alight from his Horse, and do him the honour due unto his present Magistracy, which the good old man, though many of the people did at the present dislike it, did so approve of, as he alighted from his horse, and embracing his Son, said, *Euge fili sapis, qui intelligis quibus imperes, & quam magnum magistratum susceperis*,

Plutarch Apothegm.

ris, my good Son, you have done wisely in understanding over whom you command, and how great a Magistracy you have taken upon you.

And our *Offa* King of the *Mercians* in *An. Dom.* 760, an Ancestor of our Sovereign, took such a care of the Honour and Rights due unto Majesty, and to preserve it to his Posterity, as he ordained, that *even in times of Peace, himself, and his Successors in the Crown, should as they passed through any City have Trumpets sounded before them*, to shew that the Person of the King (saith the Leiger Book of *St. Albans*) *should breed both fear and honour in all, which did either see, or hear him.* *Speed* Hist. of *Britain*, & *Leiger* Book of *St. Albans.*

Neither will it be any honour for Christians to be out-done by the Heathen in that or other their respects and observances to their Kings, when the *Romans* did not seldome at their publique charge erect costly Statues, and Memorialls of their gratitude to their Emperours, make chargeable Sacrifices, *ad aras & in aedibus honoris & virtutis*, in their Temples of Honour and Virtue, could yearly throw money into the deep Lake or Gulfe of *Curtius* in *Rome*, where they were like never to meet with it again *pro voto & salute Imperatoris*, as Offerings for the health and happiness of their Emperours; and all the City and Senate, *Calendis Januarii velut publico suo parenti Imperatori strenas largiebant*, did give Newyears-gifts to the Emperour as their publick Parent, & bring them into the Capitol, though he was absent, and make their *Pensitationes*, or Composition for Pourveyance for their Emperours to be a *Canon* unalterable. *Zonaras in* 2 *part. Annal. Suetonius in vita August. Cassiodorus, lib.* 6. *Epist.* 7. *& Rosinus de Antiquitat. Rom.* 54.

Or by the *Magnesians* and *Smirnaans*, who upon a misfortune in Warre hapned to *Seleucus* King of *Syria*, could make a League with each other, and cause *Selden ad Marmora Arundeliana*

cauſe it to be engraven in Marble pillars, which to our dayes hath eſcaped the Iron Teeth of time, *majeſtatem* Seleuci *tueri & conſervare*, to preſerve and defend the Honor and Majeſty of *Seleucus*, which was not their Sovereign or Prince, but their Friend and Ally.

Mat. Paris 549. Nor any thing to perſwade us that our Forefathers were not well adviſed, when in their care to preſerve the honor of their King and Country, they were troubled and angry in the Reign of King *H.* 3. that at a publick Feaſt in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, the Popes Legate was placed at the Kings Table, in the place where the King ſhould have ſate, or when the Baronage, or Commonalty of *England*, did in a Parliament holden at *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the Firſt by their Letters to their then domineering demy-God the Pope, who was averſe unto it, ſtoutly aſſert their Kings ſuperiority over the Kingdome of *Scotland*, and refuſe that he ſhould ſend any Commiſsioners to *Rome*, to debate the matter before the Pope in Judgement, which would tend to the diſheriſon of the Crown of *England*, the Kingly Dignity, and prejudice of the Liberties, Cuſtomes, and Laws of their Forefathers, to the obſervation and defence of which they were *ex debito preſtiti juramenti aſtricti*, bound by Oath, and would not permit, *tam inſolita & præjudicialia*, ſuch unuſuall and prejudiciall things to be done againſt the King, or by him if he ſhould conſent unto it.

Walſingham Hiſt. Angl. 85.

Or when the Pope intending to cite King *Edward* the Third to his Court at *Rome*, in *Anno* 40 of his Reign, to do homage to the See of *Rome* for *England* and *Ireland*, and to pay him the Tribute granted by King *John*, the whole Eſtates in Parliament did by common conſent declare unto the King, that if the *Pope*

ſhould

ſhould attempt any thing againſt him by proceſs, or other matter, the King with all his Subjects ſhould with all their force reſiſt him : And in *Anno* 42 of King *Ed.* 3. adviſed him to refuſe an offer of peace made unto him by *David le Bruſe* King of *Scotland* (though the Warres and frequent incurſions of that Nation were alwayes ſufficiently troubleſome & chargeable) ſo that he might enjoy to him in Fee the whole Realm of *Scotland*, without any ſubjection, and declared that they *could not aſſent unto any ſuch Peace, to the diſheriſon of the King and his Crown, and the great danger of themſelves.* *Rot. Parl.* 40 *E.* 3. *m.* 78, 9. *Rot. Parl.* 42 *E.* 3. *m.* 7.

Or that *William Walworth* he gallant Mayor of *London*, whoſe fame for it will live as long as that City ſhall be extant, was to be blamed, when he could not endure the inſolency of the Rebel *Wat Tyler* in ſuffering a Knight whom the King had ſent to him to ſtand bare before him, but made his Dagger in the midſt of his Rout and Army teach his proud heart better manners.

Or *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey* did more then was neceſſary, when as he perceiving before hand the after accompliſhed wicked deſigne and ambition of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, and titular King of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, did before the downfall of that unhappy Prince King *Richard* the Second, complain in Parliament that he did ſometimes *go arme in arme with the King, and make his men wear the ſame colour of Livery that the Kings ſervants did.* *Rot. Parl.* 17 *R.* 2.

Or that it was ill done by the Parliament in the 14*th.* year of the Reign of that King, when they petitioned him, that the *Preregative of him and his Crown might be kept, and that all things done to the contrary might be redreſſed* : Or that the Lords Spirituall and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled in the

the *16th* year of the ſaid Kings Reign, did not well underſtand the good of the Kingdom, when upon a Debate and conſideration of the Popes Uſurpation and Incroachments upon the Kings Regalities, and his Holineſs Proviſions made for Aliens and Strangers by the
16 *R.* 2. benefices of the Church of *England*, they did unanimouſly declare, that *they and all the Leige Commons of the Realm would ſtand with the King and his Crown and Regality in the caſes aforeſaid, and in all other caſes attempted againſt him his Crown and Regality, in all points to live and to dye*: Or that our forefathers were not to be imitated in their ſtout aſſertions of the Rights of
Coke 1. *part.* 5. *Reports.* 26 their Kings and their Regalities, when in their zeal thereunto *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter*, when the Pope had wrote Letters in the Reign of *King Henry* the Sixth in derogation of the King & his Regality, and the Churchmen durſt not ſpeak againſt them, he did throw his Letters and Miſsive into the fire and burn them.

Or that it can be well done by us to withhold from him that ſmall retribution of *Pourveyance* (which is a Duty eſtabliſhed by a fourfold obligation, compoſed of a Right or Duty, a very antient Cuſtome backt by the Laws of God, Nature, and Nations, the Oaths of Allegeance and Supremacy, and a contract made and continued by the people to their Kings, built upon the beſt and greateſt of conſiderations, which the Prophet *David* in the *15th Pſalm*, if it had not been (as it is) beneficiall to the people, but to ſome loſs or damage, adviſeth not to be broken) and enforce him for want of it to give over his Houſekeeping; and deprive him of that *Loadſtone* which might amongſt many other of his daily graces and favours, attract and draw unto him the love and affections of his people, & the moſt iron & ruſty hearted

hearted Clowns; or leave our *Trajan* no wall for his *Herba Parietaria*, ſweet ſmelling flower to grow upon.

Or that it can be any honour for our Lords and Ladies, who received their honour from the King and his Progenitors, and were in the *Saxon* Times called hlaford and hlafdi, Lords and Ladies from their Hoſpitalities, and giving of bread, to ſee, and not ſeek or help to remedy the greateſt diſhonour which in the conſequence of it was ever put upon the Fountain of honour and a King of *England*, *in Solio*, in his Throne and full poſſeſsion of his Kingdome; and ſo much the more and without an example, becauſe it is not in the Time of a Rebellion, but a happy Reſtauration, and in the time of Peace, after an end or concluſion of an inteſtine and barbarous Warre; and ſo notorious as it hath been told in the Streets of *Gath* and *Askalon*, and ſtirred up ſome unmannerly fancies and pictures made by ſome of our envious Neighbours in reproach of it. *M.S. Franciſci Junii fil. Franciſci Junii in diatrib. de vocibus* Lord & Lady.

Or that there can be any reaſon that thoſe that think it reaſon that the King ſhould recompence them for their loſſes and damages ſuſteyned in his ſervice, in doing their duty unto him, ſhould not be as willing to give him an eaſe in his loſſes by any agreement made with them, which proves to be prejudiciall, or a damage unto him: or that we may not give ourſelves an aſſurance, that the Baronage of *England*, who in a Parliament in the 20*th* year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Third, refuſed to conſent to an Act of Parliament for the legitimation of ſuch children as were born before marriage to Parents afterwards married, and clapping their hands upon their ſwords, cryed *una* 20 *H.* 6.

voce, with one voice, *nolumus mutare leges Angliæ*, we will never consent to change the laws of *England*, would now, if they were living, say more, and bewail the downfall of the Honor of their *King* and Country: And not only they, but all the then hospitable Gentry and Commonalty of *England*.

Lament to see so good and gracious a King allied to all the greatest Houses, and Princely Families of Christendome, by a discent farre beyond the most antient of them, and an extraction of blood equalling, if not surpassing the greatest of them, and as well deserving of his People, want the means to support a Magnificence as high and illustrious as any of his Royall Progenitors, and not to be able for want of his Pourveyance to give his Servants Diet or Wages; and that some of the principall of them, as the Treasurer and Comptroller, being sworn by the Orders of the House, that all things in the Kings House be *guided to the Kings most worship, and that they search the good old rule worshipfull and profitable of the Kings Court used before time, and them to keep, and better if they can*; should have so much cause as they have to weep, as the Priests did at the destruction of the Temple of *Jerusalem*, and complaining that the *beauty is departed from the Kings house, his Servants are become like Harts that find no Pasture, and they that did feed plentifully are desolate in the Streets.*

Vide Oath of the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Kings house.

Wonder what wild Boar out of the Forrest, or Fox out of the Wood have so destroyed and laid wast the *Vineyards* and the *Gardens*, the *Beds of Spices*, the *Roses of Sharon*, and the *Lilies of the Vallies*; that some of our Temples should be gloriously re-edified, and our *Zion* repaired, and yet the glory of our *Solomon* and his house-

houſekeeping not reſtored, but his Servants ruined and their names, as to their pay and maintenance blotted out of the Regiſters, that the *Winter ſhould be paſt, the Rain over and gone, the Flowers appear on the earth, the time of the ſinging of the Birds come, and the voyce of the Turtle heard in our Land*; and the State and Magnificence of our *Solomon* and his Royall houſekeeping, which would have heretofore aſtoniſhed a Queen of *Sheba*, ſhould be now moſt needleſly exchanged for a deſolation, and bear all the marks upon it of a languiſhing Honour. Cantic. 2.

That the Courts and Palace of our moſt gracious King *Charles* the Second, by a miſchance of quitting his Rights of Præ-emption and Pourveyance, or Compoſitions for them, ſhould as to many of its Attendants, have all the year turned into an *Ember* week, and be about Noon or Dinner time, like the ſilence and want of Company at Midnight; or a repreſentation of the middle Iſle of the Cathedrall of St. *Pauls* in *London*, deſtitute of all its Walkers or Company but ſuch as had nothing to buy their Dinner withall; which heretofore begot the reproachfull adage or ſaying uſually caſt upon ſuch men of diſtreſs and neceſsity, that they dined with Duke *Humphrey* upon a Traditional miſtake, that the Monument of *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter* was in the middle Iſle of St. *Pauls* Church in *London*, when it appears by the Armes engraven therein to be a *Beuchamp* Earl of *Warwick*.

And that the King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland* ſhould be neceſsitated to make a ſmall Room in *White hall*, a place to eat his meat in, and be contented with ten diſhes of meat for the firſt and ſecond Courſes for him, and his Royall Conſort at Din-

ner, when moſt of the Nobility have as much or more, and the richeſt part of the Gentry, and moſt of the rich Merchants and Tradeſmen of *London* do not think ſuch a proportion in their ordinary way of Diet to be more then ſufficient.

And might remember that the Royall Pourveyance is, and hath been as well due to a Prince in his Palace, as in the Field or his Tents, and more deſerved by a Prince in the time of Peace, and protecting us in the bleſsings enjoyed by it, then it is, or can be in the time of Warre, when every man is willing enough to offer it to a marching Army, that doth but hope and endeavour to defend them. And that God was ſo diſpleaſed with the refuſers of it, as he reſolved, that an *Ammonite* or *Moabite* ſhould never enter into his holy and bleſſed Congregation, becauſe *they met not the children of Iſrael with bread and water in the way when they came forth out of Egypt.*

Deut. 23. *v.* 4.

Judges 8. *v.* 35.

ii. That it was reckoned as a crime upon the People of *Iſrael*, that they ſhewed not kindneſs to the houſe of *Jerubbaal*, namely *Gideon*, *according to all the goodneſs which he ſhewed unto Iſrael.*

1 *Reg.* 10. & 2 *Chron. ca.* 9.

That it was not only *Solomons* ſtately Throne of *Ivory over-laid with the beſt Gold, adorned with the Images of golden Lions, that ſupported it*, nor the *Forty thouſand ſtalles of horſes for his Chariots*, and *twelve thouſand Horſemen, and the Tributes and Preſents ſent from many of the Nations round about him*, but his Royall Pourveyance and Proviſion for his Houſhold, *the meat of his Table, ſitting of his* Servants, the manner of their ſitting at meat; *and the attendance of his Miniſters and their Apparel*, which among many other neceſſary Circumſtances of State, and Emanations

of

of Power and Majesty, joyned with the other parts of his Regall Magnificence, raised the wonder in the Queen of *Sheba*, and took away her spirits from her.

That to overburden our Head, or heap necessities upon him, may bring us within the blame and censure of the Judicious *Bodin*, a man not meanly learned in Politiques, who decrying all unbecoming Parsimonies in a King or his Family, delivers his opinion, that *sine Majestatis ipsius contemptu fieri non potest ea res enim peregrinos ad principem aspernandum, & subditos ad deficiendum excitare consuevit*, that to lessen the number of a Kings Servants, or Attendants cannot be done without a contempt or diminution of Majesty it self, which may cause Strangers to despise him, and his own Subjects to rebell against him. *Bodin de Repub. 6.*

That our Ancestors the *Germans* did well understand what a benefit the Common people had by the Princes Honour and Reputation, when they were so zealous of it, and *ipsa plerunq; fama belli profligant*, many times found it to be a cause of lessening or preventing Warres. And St. *Hierom* was not mistaken when he concluded, that *ubi honor non est, ibi contemptus, ubi contemptus, ibi frequens injuria, & ubi indignatio, ibi quies nulla*; where there is not honour there is contempt. and where there is contempt there are Injuries, and where anger and wrath are, there is no manner of quiet. That it must needs be a Prognostick of a most certain ruine to the Nation to be so addicted to our pride and vanities, as to take all we can from the head to bestow it upon the more ignoble and inferiour Members: Or to be so infatuated, and so farre fallen out with reason, as to believe that they can enjoy either health or safety, when the Head hath that taken from it, which should procure it. *Tacitus de moribus Germanorum, ca. 13, & 14.* *Hieron. Epist.*

That

That our Anceſtors who were ſo great Obſervers of their duties in the payment of their Tithes, as to take more then an ordinary care to give and bequeath at their deaths a *Mortuary*, or *Symbolum Animæ*, as a Mortuary or Compenſation *pro ſubſtractione decimarum perſonalium, nec non oblationum*, for Tithes and Offerings (the Pourveyance for thoſe which ſerved at the Altar) negligently or againſt their wills forgotten, & to ſuch a value as their *dextrarium ferro coopertum*, beſt horſe carrying the Armes (not Eſcutcheons) of its Lords and Maſter; or if the party deceaſing were not of ſo great an eſtate, gave *meliorem bovem*, his beſt Oxe, and with ſuch a ſolemnity as thoſe or the like Mortuaries were led or driven before the Corps when it was carried to be interred; or if not given in *ſpecie*, were ſure to be redeemed with money; of which *Thomas de Bello Campo* Earl of *Warwick*, *in anno* 43 of the Reign of King *Edward* the Third was ſo mindfull, as he did by his laſt Will and Teſtament, give to every Church within his multitude of Manours his beſt Beaſt which ſhould then be found, in ſatisfaction of his Tithes forgotten to be paid, would ever have made it their buſineſs to withdraw or hinder their Oblations and Duty of Pourveyance to God Almighties Vicegerent, the Keeper of both Tables, and the Protector of them; or rejoyce in the Bargain which hath been made for the Kings acquittal of it; or by plowing over the roots or by the filthy ſmoke and vapours of ſome particular private ugly Intereſts, have rejoyced in blaſting and deſtroying that Royall Oak of Hoſpitality, which like the mighty Tree in *Nebuchadnezars* Viſion *reached unto Heaven, and the ſight thereof to the ends of all the Earth, had fair leaves and much fruit, yielding meat for many;*

In LL. Canuti 102. & *Dugdales Warwickſhire* illuſtrated, 679. & 680.

Dugdales Warwickſhire illuſtrated, 317.

Dan. 4.

under

under which the Beasts of the field dwelt, and upon whose branches the Fowls of heaven had their habitation, to the end they might make their own fires, and warme themselves by the withered and dead boughs and branches thereof.

Or that the People of *England*, who were wont so much to reverence and love their Kings, and to remember benefits and favours received from them, as to give Lands and other Hereditaments in perpetuity to pray for the health of their Kings, as amongst many others which may be instanced, *Ivo Tallebois post decessum* Gulielmi *Anglorum Regis donavit Deo & sancto* Nicholao *pro animabus ipsius Regis ac Reginæ* Matildæ *uxoris ejus ad augmentum victus Monachorum sanctæ* Mariæ *de* Spalding *decimam Thelonei & Salinarum de* Spalding, gave the Tenth of his Tolls and Salt-pits to pray for the souls of *William* the *Conqueror* and Queen *Matilda* his Wife.

Ex veteri libro M. S. Prioris de Spalding in Comitat. Lincoln. in Bibliotheca Antonii Oldfeild *Baronetti.*

Manserus Biset, Sewer to King *Henry* the First, gave likewise in perpetual Almes 22 Acres of Land, and half of a Marle-pit, to pray for the souls of his Lord King *Henry*, and of him, and his Wife.

Spelman glossar. 405. in voce Marletum.

And as *Geffrey de Clinton* did in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third, and *William de Whaplode* in or about the 27*th* year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth, should be so willing to un-English themselves, and by a loathsome and ugly ingratitude, and for the saving & sparing of so inconsiderable an yearly charge, as their Oblations in the Royal Pourveyance, or Compositions for them amounted unto, make us to be every day more and more a by-word, reproch, and scorn to the Nations round about us, and entail upon us those dishonors, mischiefs, inconveniences damages and accumu-

Dugdales Warwickshire illustrated.

Pat. 27. & 30. H. 6.

lations of evils, which may ſooner be foreſeen and prevented then remedied.

And to faſten it on, and be very ſure not to fail of it, will be content ſo as with the rich man in the Goſpel, they may fare diliciouſly, live wantonly, and give entertainment to all their exceſſes of pride and vanity, to make themſelves ſlaves to ſin, and fool away their happineſs: and if *Lazarus* be after his death carried with Angels into *Abrahams* boſome, it ſhall never trouble them untill death, and the fate of mortality ſhall bring them to be at leiſure to think better of it.

Can without any remorſe of conſcience, fear of Hell, honor and welfare of their Nation, care of Heaven after ages or poſterity, ſee the piety good old virtues Cuſtomes and Manners of *England* murdered, and do all that they can to extirp and deſtroy them root and branch.

And whilſt too many of our Gentry can leave the *Jack-daws* to be Stewards of their formerly better employed ſtately well-built houſes in the Country, bring their Wives and Children to *London*, and make ſome little Lodgings, or hou'es there to be their reſidence to learn what vices are moſt in faſhion; ſpend fifty or one hundred pounds at a time in a Treatment or Tavern at *London*, and be cheated and cozened an half or a third part in the reckoning, make a Feaſt at their Lodgings or Houſes enough to puzle *Lucullus*, or *Vitellius*, Cooks or Profeſſors in the Art of Gluttony at three or five hundred pounds charges. have their *Olea's Haut gouſts Ambiges*, coſtly *Gallimaufhries*, or *Hotch potches* laid altogether in a diſh, and that diſh ſo big as the door muſt needs be taken off the hinges to make a ſtately paſſage to bring it in.

in; and after ſome hours ſpent in heightning and pleaſing their appetites, and adoring *Bacchus* their drunken *Diety*, can let ſome of their Mortgaged Mannors and Lands run about the ſtreets by day and night, in Coaches with dores and glaſs Windows, and be at the yearly charges of maintaining a couple or more of Coach-horſes, as much fatted and pampered more then needs to be, as would provide more then a yoke or two of fat Oxen to kill at *Chriſtmas*, when they ſhall be ſo good as to obſerve ſuch Chriſtian Feſtivals; and inſtead of four or ſix proper ſerving men, as their old hoſpitable Grandſires had in conſtant pay or ſalary to attend, or fight for them, upon no Tavern or Alehouſe Fray, or Quarrels, but juſt occaſions, have only one or two Foot-boyes dreſſed up like ſome ridiculous Antiques to wait upon the Coach, by getting up before or behind it.

Can ſee virtue and honeſty only laid up in Books and Speculations, and be read as *Romances* and things impracticable; truth reaſon, and conſcience greatly talked of and a part of almoſt every mans daily pretences, but uſed as vagabonds *incerti laris* without any habitations, and very little to be ſeen, but the names of them made uſe of (as the *Gibeonites* did their mouldy bread, old ſhoes and garments) only for the people to cozen and cheat one another. Trade, the great *Diana* of our *Epheſus*, by a ſtrange abuſe of it, come to be the greateſt cheat, oppreſsion and tyranny of the Nation; and Gods providence vouched for their thriving by it; the numbers of the poor and oppreſſed daily multiplyed, pride, knavery, cheating and complement, thoſe *termini convertibiles* (not mercy and truth) kiſſing each other, and making a League to cozen and deceive all

such as are not of their trim society.

Amos 1. 2.6. And whilst they are *chanting to the sound of the viols, drinking wine in Boules and stretching themselves upon their Couches*, can without any brotherly kindness or compassion behold the *sighing of the poor and needy, the widows and the fatherless*, the misery of multitudes and *those that have none to help them, will not deal their bread to the hungry. nor bring the poor which are cast out into their houses, will not cover the naked, but hide themselves from their own flesh; will not undo the heavy burdens, nor let the oppressed go free.*

Isaiah 58. *v.*6, 7.

But do all that they can, not only to banish the Kings hospitality, and his accustomed Royalties and magnificence from his Court and Palaces; and as if he and his Servants were in a continual fit of a fever, enforce them by withholding his Pourveyance or Compositions for them (whilst they themselves do feast and revel in their own houses) to a thinne and sparing diet; and as to many of them, none at all, but to destroy the greatest and best part of the Hospitality of the Nation, which was wont to make those *suaves & potentes beneficentiæ nexus quibus seu compedibus animi illigantur*, those gratefull (as *Marsellaer* very well observeth) impressions of benefits, which do as it were charme and oblige the minds and affections of mankind: A custome so antient, as it was no strange to *Abraham*, the friend of God, when he sitting in his Tent dore in the Plains of *Mamre*, invited the three then unknown Angels, and feasted them; nor to the Father of the Excellent meek and humble *Rebecca*, when as *Abrahams* Servant or Embassadour was so well as he was enterteyned before it, was known from whence he came, and what his message was, and which the *Jews* ever

Marsellaer de legatis.

ever after were ſo unwilling to part with as the good *Nehemiah* many ages after could in his then no great plenty or felicity, *keep a great houſe, hoſpitality, and many tables, aſwell for the Heathen, as 150 of the Jews and Rulers*, and hath been juſtly accompted to be ſuch a religious duty, as St. *Paul* allowed of the *Agapes* love or neighbourly Feaſts, and exhorted the *Hebrews to let brotherly love continue, and not to be forgetfull to entertain ſtrangers; for thereby ſome* (meaning their old father *Abraham*) *have unawares entertained Angels.*

Nehemiah 5. 17.

Hebrews 13. *v.* 1. & 2.

And being the love and delight of the Almighty that gave us all good things which we poſſeſſe, was alſo the Treaſury and keeper of the peoples love; and as much as concerned peace, and good will unto men, a part of the bleſſed ſong of the Angels at the Birth of our *Redeemer*; and in our Anceſtors dayes was beſt of all ſupported by a generous and well ordered frugality, and by the old *Romans* held to be ſo Eſſential to government, as they ſpared no coſt in their *Epulis*, or Careſſes of the people; and was for many Ages paſt congeniall and connatural to the *Engliſh* Nation, who are abundantly taken with it, and juſtly accompted to be ſuch an handmaid to Piety, as *Geffery* Earl of *Eſſex*, and *Euſtace* his Wife did in the Reign of King *Henry* the ſecond grant to the Nunnery of *Clarkenwell totam decimam totius victus & procurationis* (proviſions ſaith the Learned Sir *Henry Spelman*) *illorum & domus ſuæ & familiæ ſuæ*, the Tithe or Tenths of all the victuals and proviſions of their houſe and family.

Selden hiſt. of Tithes, 319, 320. *Spelman gloſſar. in voce procuratio.*

And *Maud* of *Mandevill* Counteſſe of *Eſſex* and *Hertford*, in the beginning of the Reign of King *H.* 3. confirming the ſaid Grant, doth it in more expreſs words, *viz. ubicunq; fuerimus de panibus & potibus, & carnibus & etiam*

Selden hiſt. of Tithes, 320.

etiam de piſcibus, whereſoever they ſhould be of bread, drink, fleſh, and fiſh: And was ſuch an effect of the magnificence & grandeur of the minds of the *Engliſh* Nobility, as *Roger* Earl of *Warwick* in the 23. year of the Reign of King *Henry* the firſt did grant unto *Richard* the Son of *Ivo* his Cook, afterwards taking the Sirname of *Woodlow* from their reſidence at *Woodlow* in the County of *Warwick* (beſides the Mannor of *Woodlow* with divers Lands and Priviledges thereunto belonging,) and a Yard land in *Cotes* in the County aforeſaid, given by the ſaid Earle to him and his heirs) the Office of Maſter Cook in his Kitchin to him and his Heirs, which his Father theretofore held with all Fees of his Kitchen belonging to the Maſter Cook both in Liveries and Horſes, as the Eſquires of his Houſhold then had, of which *Alan* the Son of that *Richard* being alſo in the ſaid Office in the houſe of *William* Earl of *Warwick* Son of the ſaid Earl *Roger*, who it ſeems could produce no Charter in writing thereof, obtained a grant and confirmation of the ſaid *William Earl* of *Warwick* of the ſaid Mannor, Lands, and Office, for which the ſaid *Alan* gave unto the Earl ten ſhillings in money, twelve Geeſe, and a Firkin of Wine; And a late experience, (if antiquity had been altogether ſilent) of the benefits which do come by it, hath ſufficiently declared unto us the no dull operation or impulſe of it, in that ſince the happy Reſtoration of King *Charles* the ſecond, and the Kingly Government, a Gentleman high born, and of a great extraction retiring into a Country where ſome part of his Eſtate doth lye, about one hundred miles from *London*, did by an Houſekeeping and Hoſpitality becoming him, and his great Anceſtors ſo winne the hearts and love of the people

Dugdales Warwickſhire illuſtrated 373. & *ex ipſo autograph.*

ple, though they were of a different Judgement and profeſsion of Religion, which uſually begets more animoſities and ill will then it ſhould do, as he became their darling whilſt he was with them, and their ſorrow and cauſe of tolling their Bells backwards, as a ſigne of ſome diſaſter, when he had occaſion for a little while to leave them.

And a Gentleman, or *Faber fortunæ ſuæ*, one that but lately had made his fortunes, in as remote a Country from *London*, and of ſome new fangled opinions in Religion diſtaſtfull enough to many in his Neighbourhood, did only by a charity of giving unto ſome numbers of poor people of the place wherein he lived, Beef and Pottage at his door twice or thrice every week in the year, ſo gain the love of the people, as they that would not otherwiſe have ſhewed him any love or favour, did not deny him either of them.

When as too many can lay aſide and neglect the care of obliging and gaining the hearts and affections of their Neighbours and Tenants, and making any ſhift to furniſh and provide the exceſs and ſinfull ſuperfluities both of the belly and the back, will not let the belly want it, nor the back be without it.

And thoſe that have no mind or will to pay or make the King any recompence for his Pourveyance or Compoſitions, can without any grudging ſee the Pourveyance of the City of *London*, that Queen that ſitteth like the afterwards unhappy City of *Tire* upon many waters covereth all our Iſland, and her Citizens by ſeeking to buy as cheap as they can, and to adulterate as much as they can, and ſell as dear as they doe, all their wares & commodities, can make a coſtly enhance of all manner of houſhold proviſions, and extending their de-

ſire

fires and attempts for that purpose to the remotest parts of the Kingdome, do by ingrossings, combinations, and other unlawfull Artifices of Trade, bring the fatnes of the Flock, and the delicacies of Sea and Land to feed and furnish out the Luxuries of her own Inhabitants, and such as have a will to be infected with it, and make the whole Island to be too little to maintain her vice and avarice, insomuch as Salmons, which at *Monmouth*, being above 100 miles distant from *London*, were wont to be sold there for *ten groats* a piece, are now before hand bespoke and bought up by some *Londoners*, or their Agents for *ten shillings* a piece, and the Towns-men that did before enjoy a priviledge that all the Salmons brought to that Market should be first brought to the Kings *Bord*, and no Forreigner suffered to buy any untill the Town were first served, can now see themselves bereaved of their Præ-emption as well as the King is, whose Progenitors did at the first bestow it upon them.

In *Lincolnshire*, above 70 or 80 miles from *London*, do so ingross and precontract for all wild fowl, Ducks and Mallards, as the Gentry of that Country where they are bred, and should have some cheapnes & plenty of them, are resolving to be Petitioners to the Justices of Peace at the next Quarter-Sessions, that the *Heglers* and men of *London* may not be suffered to raise the prices of their Wild-fowl, nor carry them out of the Country untill it be first served.

And as if all were not enough to enrich themselves, and undo others, can upon any accident or occasion, or but a supposition of things which may happen, make and dresse up their pretences and supposed causes of prices to be raised and enhanced, to the great oppression

oppreſsion and burden of all that are to buy of them, and but upon a late likelihood of Warres betwixt us and the *Netherland* united *Belgick* Provinces, whilſt we are Maſters of the Seas, and not under any probability of having our Seas diſquieted, or Trade interrupted, have ſo greatly before hand raiſed the rates and prices of Sea-coal, Sprats, Salt, and the moſt part of tranſmarine Commodities, as they that ſhall believe that thoſe and many more of their exactions which they will put and enforce upon the people by reaſon of a probability of that Warre, will without any juſt cauſe or reaſon for it in a ſhort time amount unto more then *ſix hundred thouſand pounds*, may well be underſtood neither to prejudice the truth, or their judgements in it.

And if that, and ſuch lately or more then ever practiſed courſes ſhall not be enough to raiſe and ſwell the rates and prices of all ſorts of Proviſions and Commodities in *London*, and the Counties within 100 miles or more of the circumference of it, the unreaſonable and extorting reckonings and *Items* of the Cooks and Vintners in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and their Suburbs, to their prodigall and unthriving Gueſts who (in a cuſtome near of kin to madneſs or the biggeſt ſorts of follies which other Nations do never or ſo little uſe as they wonder at it) do firſt eat their meat and delicacies, and leaving themſelves afterwards to the curteſies, and as little conſcience of the Cooks and Vintners, what they ſhall pay for it, will be ſure to be a means to raiſe the rates and prices of victuals, and by their example impoſe it upon others, as high as the ſharking of thoſe that ask it, and the eaſineſs and careleſsneſs of thoſe that yield unto it can lift it.

And whilſt they can pay their duties and rents of

Blackmail and *Cornage* in many of the Northern Counties, which were at the first only yearly paid unto their Landlords for their protection against the *Scottish* Incursions now not at all either feared or endured; and there and in other places pay Tithes though many times more in valuation then they were one hundred years agoe, three shillings four pence *per annum* for respits of Suit of Court, when there are not any Courts kept for many years together, or not all; and Toll in many Cities and Corporations, which being granted for some few years for Murage, or the repairing or building of the walls of some Cities or Towns, is, as is to be feared, yet continued and taken, though the walls being almost ruined, and in their rubbidge, do now only serve to build houses upon, can willingly take the benefit of their small Quit-rents for *Mannopera* and *Carropera Precaria*, and Harvest work to some Landlords who for many years have neither had Corn nor Hay to cut or carry; and for other services anciently due unto the Lords of Leets and Manors, which may now be believed to have been compounded for at easie and small rates, when as some of the Tenants of the Church Revenue of *Canterbury*, did pay but a penny *per annum* for that which was a rent of Twenty Eggs, now sold in *London* for a penny an Egg; and for Hens and *Benerth*, which was a service of the Cart and Plough but sixteen pence *per annum*; and do yet notwithstanding as many services perhaps as were bought or compounded for by their Quit-rents, though at the same time their Lords, if they would truly execute the power intrusted unto them by the King and his Laws, might in their Court Leets hinder and restrain their unreasonable and excessive rates and prices in the sale

Spelman gloſſar in voce Mails.

Lambard Itinerar. 212

ſale of victuals and houſhold proviſions; pay the hundred penny, which is a peny given to the ſupport of the Bayliffs and Officers of Hundreds, though in many of them no Hundred Courts at all are kept, a *Scot* or Tax towards the maintenance of the Sheriff and his Officers, who by their many illegall courſes and exactions, are not to ſeek the way to provide for themſelves, *Ward-peny* and *Brigbote* for watching and warding, and amending of Bridges, although they be yearly aſſeſſed in their Pariſhes for the ſame things; much of the *Romeſcot*, or Popiſh Chimney-money, after the rate of a penny for every Chimney, which when it was anciently paid in *England*, notwithſtanding ſome opinions that it amounted unto a far greater ſumme, was but 300 Marks) though by the Statute of 1 *Eliz.* it be forbidden. And for Rode Knights, or the ſervice of being retained and and tied by their ſervice or cuſtomes to attend their Lord or his Lady, or Wife in their journeys, or to Church, though many of them will notwithſtanding for good will, and in hope of favours or benefits from their Landlords, if they be Juſtices of Peace, Deputy-Lieutenants of the County, or of ſuch eminence and power as to be able to do them good or harme, be offering thoſe, or many other ſervices, and glad when they are accepted.

Spelman gloſſar. in voce Scot.

Idem gloſſar in vocibus Ward-peny & Brigbote.

Spelman gloſſar. in voce Romeſcot.

Idem gloſſar. in voce Rode-knight

The Merchants in *London* can pay *Scavage* or *Shewage*, which amounteth unto ſome hundred pounds *per annum* profit to the City of *London*, for leave to ſhew or expoſe their Wares or Merchandizes to ſale, though they do privately ſell their Wares and Commodities in their Dwelling-houſes or Ware-houſes, and every petty Tradeſman and Retailer hath, as a Freeman of the City, as much liberty at all times to expoſe to ſale in

Spelman gloſſar. in voce Scavage.

his Shop, or in his Houſe any Commodities or Wares belonging to his Trade.

The people of moſt Pariſhes can pay ten times more to the Poor then they did but forty years agoe, and willingly contribute; (and it is very well done to eaſe their Miniſters, who is but ſeldome troubled with a great Benefice) to the providing of Surplices, Church-Bibles, and Service-books, though the Parſons or Impropriators have the Tithes and Glebes, and can every where without any complaint or murmuring, allow and reſt contented with the *Pigeon-houſes* of the Lords of Mannors, and of other private men, though they do yearly eat and devour as much *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Beans*, *Peace* and *Oats* of the Neighbourhood, as the Pourveyance or Compoſitions for it for the Kings Houſe, and Provender for his horſes, do yearly charge the people.

And whilſt they can endure to pay more for their victuals, apparel, and neceſſaries, Servants and Artificers wages, and all that they have occaſion to uſe through all the affairs of humane life and occaſions, only becauſe they that demand it, will not, or ſay they cannot afford it cheaper, and be cheated and cozened yearly as much as will amount unto ſome hundred thouſands of pounds ſterling by falſe meaſures and weights, by the ſleepineſs and fellow feeling of the Guilds or Fraternities of Companies of Trades, & the careleſneſs and connivances of the Clerks of the Markets, will notwithſtanding murmur and repine at every little Oblation, Payments, and Duties to their King, be as unwilling as they can to be ſatisfied of the reaſon of it, but make *Hue* and *Cry* after them: And when as a learned Gentleman hath well obſerved, that the greateſt care of good Subjects and Chriſtians ſhould be to fear God, and honor

honor the King, do make it their busines & best of their gains to cozen the King and the Church, and when shame hath not yet so left the world, as to leave it without some little startling or blushing at the being known, or discovered to have cozened any body, will never at all be ashamed to have cozened the King all they can.

Which kind of publique villany the Civil-Law so detested, and desired to punish; as they reckoned but a debtor to the Exchequer or Emperors Treasury, being farre more innocent then those that cozen or defraud it amongst the number of the most heynous offenders *tanquam minxerit in patrios cineres*, as one who had pissed upon his Fathers (or Countries) Ashes; and as Murderers or Adulterers, denyed them the Sanctuary if they sought it of the Church.

Uzzonius de mandatis principum, cap. 7. §. 1.

And when the Kings Royal Progenitors have taken so much care to prevent the decay of Tillage, as by the Statute of 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. to ordain that *no man should keep more then two hundred sheep upon any land taken to farme*; and for the increase of Tillage plenty, and cheapness of Corn, did by the Statute of 2 *Ed. 6. cap.* 13. ordain that *no Tithes should be paid for wast or Heath ground improved unto Tillage, untill seaven years after the improvement*, by the Statute of 4 *Jac. cap.* 11. made a *Provision for Meadow and Pasture, and the necessary maintenance of husbandry and tillage in the Manors, Lordships, and Parishes of* Merden, *alias* Mawerden, Boddenham, Wellington, Sutton St. Michael, Sutton St. Nicholas, Marton *upon Lugg, and the Parish of* Pipe *in the County* of Hereford by the Statute of 7 *Jac. cap.* 11. That *none should spoil corn and grain by untimely Hawking* : and by another Statute in the same Parliament,

ment, That *Sea-ſands might in* Devonſhire *and* Cornwall *be fetched from the ſea to manure Lands, paying reaſonable duties for the paſſage through, or by other mens Lands with Boats and Barges.* And the Aſsize of Bread throughout the whole Kingdome is by the Statute and Ordinance of 51 *H.* 8. to be yearly made and regulated by the Baker of the Kings houſe, do take all the care they can, that the Bread for his Houſhold, and Oats and Provender for his horſes may be at the deareſt rates, and a great deal more then any of his Subjects do pay.

And although he and his Royal Progenitors and Predeceſſors have made the beſt proviſions they could for the breed of Cattle, and cheapneſs of meat by the Statute of 24 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. forbidding *the killing of weanling Calves under the age of two years*; That *a milch Cow by the Statute of* 2 *&* 3 Philip *and* Mary *ſhould be kept for every ſixty Sheep, and a Calf reared for every* 120 *Sheep.* By an Act of Parliament in 8 *Eliz. cap.* 3. That *no Sheep ſhould be tranſported* : and by ſeveral Acts of Parliament, and otherwiſe, encouraged the drayning of huge quantities of Fenne Lands, and the imbanking of Marſhes and Lands gained from the Sea, and his now Majeſty hath of late to help the breeders and ſellers of Cattle in their reaſonable prices thereof, prohibited by an Act of Parliament the bringing in of any Cattle which were heretofore uſually and yearly brought into *England* in great heards out of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and doth yearly by his Royal Edicts and Proclamations, as many of his noble Progenitors, Kings and Queens of *England*, have uſually done, enjoyned the ſtrict obſervation of the *Lent*, will notwith-

notwithſtanding for want of his Pourveyance, or much of his houſhold Proviſions, as they ought to be ſerved in kind, conſtrain him to pay in ready money intollerable dear rates and prices, for that which his Officers have occaſion to buy for the Proviſion of his Houſehold.

Who ſpeed no better when they buy or provide his Fiſh of thoſe who might have had ſo much duty and honeſty as to afford it cheaper, when his Royall Predeceſſors by the Statutes of 13 *E.* 1. *cap.* 47. and 13 *R.* 2. *cap.* 19. ordained ſevere penalties upon thoſe that do take and deſtroy *Salmons*, *Lampries*, *or any other Fiſh at unſeaſonable times*, or deſtroy *the ſpawn of Fiſh.*

By the Statute of 22 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 2. *That Salmons, Herrings and Eeles be duly packed.*

By the Statute of 11 *H.* 7. *cap.* 23. That *Engliſhmen may import and bring into* England *Fiſh taken by Forreigners.*

By the Statute of 2 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 6. that *no Officer of the Admiralty ſhould exact any thing of them which travailed for Fiſh.*

By the Statute of 5 *Eliz. cap.* 6. *Fiſhermen and Mariners ſhall not be compelled to ſerve as Souldiers upon the Land, or upon the Sea, but as Mariners, except in caſe of Enemies, or to ſubdue Rebellions.*

By the Statute of 13 *Eliz. cap.* 10. *allowed Sea-fiſh and Herring to be tranſported in Engliſh Ships with croſs ſails without payment of Cuſtomes.*

By the Statute of 39 *Eliz. cap.* 10. ordained *Aliens to pay for ſalted Fiſh, and ſalted Herrings to be brought by them into* England, *ſuch Cuſtomes as ſhall be impoſed in forreign parts upon the ſalted Fiſh and Herrings brought thither by Engliſhmen.*

And

And our now gracious Soveraign mainteyns a great Navy to assert and defend his Dominion and his Subjects sole right of Fishing in the *British* Seas, and hath of late in the midst of his own wants for the better encouragement of his People to seek their own good, and that which our *British* Seas will plentifully afford them, given all his Customes inward and outward for any the returns to be made by the sale of Fish in *France*, *Denmark*, and the *Baltick* Seas for seaven years from the first entrance into the intended Trade of Fishing.

And when the Mayor of *Kingstone upon Hull*, or his Officers can at the same time obteyn of them better penyworths, and according to the directions of the Statute of 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 33. have so good a Pourveyance allowed them, as they can take of all *Fishermen priviledged for every last of Herring xx d. for every hundred of salt Fish iiii d. for every Last of Sprats viii d. of every person not priviledged, for every Last of Herring ii s. iiii. d. for every hundred of Salt-fish iiii d. and for every Last of Sprats viii d. as they did before the making of the said Statute.*

And when our Laws which have their life and being from the King and his Royall Progenitors, have by the Statutes of 3 and 4 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 22. and 2 and 3 *Philip* and *Mary*, *cap.* 5. provided, that the *prices of Butter and Cheese be not enhaunced, nor any transported without licence.* That *the prices of Ale and Beer* shall by the Statute of 23 *H.* 8. *be assessed at reasonable rates, and the Barrels and Kilderkins ganged.* That *Spices and Grocery Ware shall* by the Statute of 1 *Jac. cap.* 19. *be garbled, and not mingled.* That Woods by the Statute of 35 *H. cap.* 17. & 13 *Eliz. cap.* 5. *shall not be converted into Tillage or Pasture:* And by the Statutes of 7 *Ed.*

6.

6. *cap.* 7. & 47. *cap.* 14. that an Aſsize ſhall be kept as *to the meaſures only of Coal, Tallwood, Billets, and Faggots.*

And ſome of our Princes have given by their Charters many & great Liberties & Immunities to the Companies of *Brewers* and *Woodmongers*. And King *James* did in or about the 11*th* year of his Reign upon his granting of ſome priviledges to the Town and Colleries of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, cauſe the Hoſt-men, or Oaſt-men of *Newcaſtle* to covenant to and with the King (which they have ſeldome or never at all obſerved) yearly to ſerve the City of *London*, and places adjacent with Sea-coals Winter and Sommer, at leſs then 20 ſhillings a Chaldron, and it was by the Statute of 32 *H.* 8 *cap.* 8. ordained, That *none do ſell Pheſants or Partrithes* unto any but unto the Officers of the King, Queen, or Princes Houſes, upon the forfeiture of 6*s.* 8*d.* for every Pheſant, and 4*s.* 4*d.* for every Partrich; and did by their Charters, or allowances of Preſcription grant Free-warren, and divers other Franchiſes unto divers Lords of Manors; yet matters muſt be ſo ordered, as the King, though he buy with ready mony, muſt be ſure to pay dearer for his *Butter, Cheeſe, Coals, Beer, Ale, Billet, Tallwood, Faggots, Grocery-ware, Rabbets, Pheſants* and *Partriches*, then any of his Subjects.

Took away by the Statute of 5 *Eliz.* the ſeverity of the Statute of 25 *Ed.* 3. enjoyning ſmall wages to Labourers and Artificers, and ordained, That *the Juſtices in every County ſhould by their diſcretion, according to the dearth or plenty of victuals, yearly at the Seſſions held at* Eaſter, *aſſeſſe how much every Maſon, Carpenter, Tyler, & other Crafts men, Workmen, and Labourers, ſhould have by the day or year, and limit proportions of Wages,*

 according

according to plenty or ſcarcity: and by an Act of Parliament made in the firſt year of the Reign of King James, did amongſt other things give a further power to the Juſtices of every County to limit and regulate the wages and hire of Labourers and Artificers, according to plenty and ſcarcity, that Act of Parliament being ſince expired for want of continuance, yet the King in all his occaſions and affairs for Workmen and Artificers ſhall be ſure to pay them rates and wages at the higheſt.

Did by the Statute of 23 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 6. provide, That *Butchers, Fiſhmongers, Brewers, Bakers, Poulterers, and other Sellers of Victuals, ſhould ſell them at reaſonable prices, and be content with moderate gains.* And by the Statute of 13 *R.* 2. *ca.* 8. That *all Majors, Bayliffs, Stewards of Franchiſes, and all others that have the order and ſurvey of victualls in Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns, where victuals ſhall be ſold in the Realm, ſhould enquire of the ſame. And if any ſell any victuals in other manner, he ſhould pay the treble of the value which he ſo received to the party damnified, or in default thereof to any other that will purſue for the ſame.*

By the Statute of 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 2. *when but a year before Beef and Pork was by Act of Parliament ordained to be ſold at an half penny the pound, and Mutton and Veal at an half penny farthing the pound, and leſs in Counties and places that may ſell it cheaper*, and complaint was made in Parliament that the prices of victuals were many times enhaunced and raiſed by the greedy avarice of the owners of ſuch victuals, or by occaſion of ingroſsing and regrating the ſame more then upon any reaſonable or juſt ground or cauſe, ordained that *the prices of Butter, Cheeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, and other victuals neceſſary for mans ſuſte-*

nance

name, should from time to time, as the case should require, be set and taxed at reasonable prices how they should be sold in gross, or by retail, by the Lord Chancellor of England, *Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Kings most honourable Privy Councel, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward, the Chamberlain, and all other the Lords of the Kings Councel, Treasurer and Comptroller of the Kings most honourable House, Chancellour of the Dutchy of* Lancaster, *the Kings Justices of either Bench, the Chancellor, Chamberlains, under Treasurer, and Barons of the Exchequer, or any seaven of them, whereof the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Kings Councel, or the Lord Privy Seal to be one, and commanded the Justices of Peace, and Lords of Leets to take a care that the prices and rates of victuals be reasonable*: Yet the King must not have so much favour and kindness as the *Tinientes* or Magistrates in the *Canaries*, or other parts of the *Spanish* Dominions, who by reason of their power and authority in the correction and rating of the prices of victuals, can have their provisions freely, and of gift presented unto them, or at small and reasonable rates and prices: or as the Lords of Leets, the Justices of Assise, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Magistrates of Cities and Corporations might have theirs, if they would but put in execution the Laws which are entrusted to their care and charges.

Nor can have any thing at reasonable rates, but is enforced to pay dearer for the provisions of his house then any of his Subjects; when as they that could receive his Majesties very large and unexampled Act of Oblivion, can only afford him in their Market rates, an Act of Oblivion for his protection and care of them, and for his many favours and helps in all their occasi-

ons and neceſsities, and for forgiving them many Millions of monies ſterling, or the value thereof; and as unto too many of them are willing that our King and Head ſhould in the rates of his victuals and houſhold proviſions bear the burden of their follies and irregularities.

Of which the plenty or ſcarcity of money cannot be any principal or efficient cauſe, as may be verified by an inſtance or example lately happened in *Spain*, where the calling down of money to the half value, to aſwage the afflictions of a Famine, was ſo farre from the hoped for effect of abating the prices of victuals, and houſhold Proviſions, as they are now well aſſured, that the covetouſneſs of the Sellers and tricks of Trade have added more to the heightning of thoſe rates and prices then any want or abundance of mony.

And it would therefore well become that part of the People of *England*, who by their intemperance and careleſneſs, as if they were that Nation *which dwelt without care*, againſt whom the Prophet *Jeremy* denounced Gods heavy wrath and judgements, have brought and reduced themſelves and their Eſtates into a languiſhing and periſhing condition, and turned their backs upon the honor of Hoſpitality, to take into their more then ordinary conſideration, that Sir *Anthony Brown*, a Privy Councellor unto King *Henry* Eighth, did not deviate either from truth or prudence, when he ſaid that *others apprehenſion of the King's greatneſs, did contribute as much to our welfare, as our welfare it ſelf*; or Sir *John Ruſſel*, a very valiant as well as wiſe Statesman, Comptroler of the Houſhold of King *Henry* the Eighth, and afterwards Earl of *Bedford*, when he declared that the *Courts of Princes, being thoſe Epitemes through which ſtrangers look into Kingdomes, ſhould be royally ſet out*

Jeremy 49. *v.* 31.

David Lloid *in vita* Antonii Brown *militis.*

Idem in vita Johannis Ruſſel *militis*

with

with utenſils, and with attendance, who might poſſeſs all comers with reverence there, and fear elſewhere.

Or that the learned and reverend Sir *James Dier*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common-pleas in the 25*th* year of the reign of Queen *Elizabeth* committed an error, when in the ſage and diſcreet rules left behind him in a Manuſcript for the preſervation of the Common-wealth, he adviſed that *the Prince ſhould often appear unto his People in Majeſty, and that the Courtiers ſhould keep good houſes.* And if they will do no more, to do but as much as the Beaſts and Birds being irrational creatures, do by their bodies natural, make it their greateſt care to protect and preſerve the Head of our Body Politique, and the honor and dignity of it, and keep it above water. *Idem in vita Jacobi Dier militis.*

And now that by his gracious Government, and return to us like the Sun to diſpel the cold and uncomfortableneſs which the Winter of his abſence had almoſt for ever faſtned upon us.

——Cum fixa manet reverentia patrum.
Firmatur ſenium juris priſcamque reſumunt
Canitiem leges.—————— Claudian *de quarto Conſulat. honor.*

when our Parliaments, and our juſt and ancient Laws are again reſtored.

——— Clauſtriſq; ſolutis.
Triſtibus exſanguis audent procedere leges.

and releaſed from their former affrights and terrors.

Not endeavour to abridge or endanger the hopes of our future happineſs, by being to ſparing unto him that was not ſo unto us.

——Jam capta vindex patriæ Claudian *de Bello Getico*
Ut ſeſe pariter diffudit in omnia regni
Membra vigor vivuſque redit color urbibus ægris.

redemed

and redeemed our happineſs from its Captivity.

But rather imitate the Clergie of the Biſhopricks of *Glouceſter*, *Cheſter*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, and *Briſtol*, who in the fourth year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, finding thoſe Biſhopricks to be much impoveriſhed by the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and ſome other, who in their vacancies had gotten away a great part of the Revenues thereof, did by their Benevolences for ſome years after enable the Biſhops thereof in ſome tolerable degree to maintain their Hoſpitalities.

Heylin *hiſt. Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ reformatæ.*

And our long ago departed Anceſtors, who took it ill in the Reign of King *John*, (with whom they had ſo much and more then they ſhould contended for their Liberties) that *Hubert Arch-biſhop* of *Canterbury* ſhould keep a better Houſe and Feaſt at *Eaſter* then the King.

Speed *hiſt. of* England.

And that *Cardinal Woolſey* in the Reign of King *Henry* the Eight ſhould keep as great a ſtate at Court as the King, exerciſe as great an Authority in the Country for Pourveyance as the King, and forbid Pourveyance to be made in his own Juriſdictions, which made an addition to the Articles of High Treaſon, or great Miſdemeanors charged upon him by the Commons in Parliament brought up to the Houſe of Peers by Sir *Anthony Fitz-Herbert*, afterward a learned Judge of the Court of Common pleas.

So that our King may not for want of his antient rights of Pourveyance, or an Allowance or Compoſitions for them, the later of which as a means to make ſo unqueſtionable a right and priviledge of the Crown of *England* to be alwayes gratefull and welcome to them, was firſt deſigned, ſet on foot & contrived by Sir *David Brook* Serjeant at Law unto King *Henry* the Eighth, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the Reign of

David Lloid *in vita* Davidis *Brook*, *militis.*

Queen

Queen Mary, and happily effected or brought to perfection in or about the 4*th* year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, be neceſsitated to retrench or lay down his Royal Houſekeeping and Hoſpitalities, or deprived of his means of Charity and Magnificence, which *Jacob Almanſor* the learned *Arabian* King, who lived in *Anno* 654. and conquered *Spain*, was in his ſwarthy Dominions ſo carefull to preſerve, as after that he had given audience unto Suitors, which were ſome dayes in every week, he *uſually cauſed a publique cry to be made, that all of them, as well rich as poor, ſhould ſtay and take their refections*; and to that end *furniſhed Tables for them with ſuch abundance of proviſions, as became the houſe of ſo mighty a King.*

In the life of *Almanſor*, tranſlated out of the *Arabick* by *Robert Aſhley*. J. C.

And that if any forreign King or Prince ſhould as *Cecily* Siſter to the King of *Sweden*, and Wife to the Marqueſs of *Baden*, did by a far & a long Voyage come from the North ~~into *England*~~ come into England to viſit our Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſee the ſplendour of her Court (which as to her Charity, ſplendour, and Hoſpitality, though ſo overſparing in other things, and ſo unwilling to draw monyes out of her Subjects purſes, as ſhe loſt the fair hopes and opportunity of regaining *Calais*, which was ſo much deſired by her) was very plentifully and magnificent, and with the allowance of many more Tables then have been in the times of her Succeſſors) they may return into their Country, as that Princeſs did with a wonder at it, and not be conſtrained to ſay as was once ſaid of the glory of the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, *Who is left amongſt you that ſaw this houſe in her firſt glory, and how do you ſee it now*; and that returning into the former good wayes, manners, and cuſtome of *England*, we may not be *damnati fato populi*, but, *virtute renati*.

Heylin *hiſt. Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ reformatæ*.

Haggai 1.

And

And that to that end we ſhall do well to leave our new and untrodded By-wayes of Error, made by the *Raiſer of Taxes*, and the *Filchers* of the Peoples Liberties in the *Glory* of anothers Kingdome, now we have ſo wofully ſeen, felt, heard, and underſtood ſo very many miſchiefs and inconveniences already happened, and if not ſpeedily prevented, are like to be a great deal more, and hearken unto the voyce and dictates of the Laws of God and Nature, the Laws of the Land and Nations, Reaſon and Gratitude, and let our Poſterity know that the honor of our King and Country is dear unto us, and that whatever becomes of our own Hoſpitalities, we ſhall never be willing to let the *Veſtal* Fire of the *Britiſh* and *Engliſh* Hoſpitalities, although moſt of our own are either extinguiſhed or ſunk into the Embers, go out, or be extinct in our King Palaces, or to abjure or turn out of its courſe ſo great part of the *Genius* of the Nation, but that we ſhall continue the duties of Præemption and Pourveyance, which are as old as the firſt Generations of Mankind, and as antient as the duty or reverence of Children to their Parents.

Dan. 11. *v.* 20.

Deus Fata Receſſum.

FINIS.